

Vol. XLII] No. 10 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

No store in Napanee ever kept on, year in and year out, increasing its business as this store has. Even those who come here habitually know and feel that the store is getting better and better, and improve. It is very marked if it attracts the notice of those who continually see the object. We have ideals that we've scarcely had time as yet to work out.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Will you help by criticism? no fulsome blarney we say! candor that you, the store's friends and visitors, have made the store that in following your kindly advice we are gradually peering a Napanee store. From now till June there will be a daily increase of new merchandise. Can you in every day or so and see the hints.

A Petticoat Bargain.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 22nd at nine thirty, we will place on sale sixty Petticoats. They are worth \$1.50 and our sale price will be 89c. each. We will place them in window about Thursday, but for those who do not have a chance to see them there, we describe them as follows: Bright Black Mercerized material, full tailor made, all inside seams finished, twelve inch flounce covered with six rows of narrow ruffles.

"A Pink Display."

As announced last week our next in series of color display will be PINK. That is from Tuesday morning, Feb. 25th, to Saturday evening, Feb. 29th, our interior display will be of fabrics belonging to the Pink family. Everybody welcome to see fashions latest fancies.

Look out for Another Towel Bargain,

SATURDAY MAR, 1st.

As so many of our customers were too late to share in our towel sale last week. We will have another Towel bargain. Full particulars next week.

New Wash Dress Goods, Come Through Storm and Ice.

For days we read of terrible storms at sea and the hard times the ships had ploughing through the ice. Case after case has been opened up during the week fresh from the stormy seas. We will tell you about some of the dainty materials that were in them.

MAY FLOWER BATISTE.

This foremost leader in our collection of Batiste fabrics is shown both in solid colors and in fancy printed work of the highest order. This fabric shows up to best advantage in Linen shade ground with colored Dresden stripes. Special—20c. a yard.

Novelty Muslin Satin Stripe.

A very effective material in small figures

White Dress Materials.

White is going to be used more extensively than ever; from the dainty embroidered or tucked waist to the much ruffled dress with its miles of additional trimming. The new cases brought in White Dainties from Ireland, White Organdies from France and Switzerland, and White Lawns from England.

We have no hesitation in saying that never before in Napanee, has so large and attractive variety of Wash Fabrics been gathered and displayed in one store as that to which we invite your inspection.

The Real Irish Dimity

Direct from the old land with all the beauty of the Irish linen finish. The patterns are in dainty stripes and small neat designs. Colorings are chiefly Blue, Rose, Grey, 15c, 20c, and 25c.

Lattice DeSoie,

A rare example of delicate workmanship. A filmy and silky weave of the finest texture richly embellished with satin stripes and novel openwork effects. 40 and 50 cents a yard.

Leghorn Zephyr.

A low priced washing fabric in narrow open work stripes. All the leading colors such as Pink, Blue, Black, Linen, 10c. a yard.

Edinburgh Gingham.

Every careful housekeeper knows the advantage in buying Scotch Gingham. The Edinburghs have the little corded stripes and checks which adds to the durability of cloth besides giving a pleasing effect. Pinks and Blues. Special 12½c a yard.

Printed Imperial Dotted Swiss.

Plain Chambrays.

In all the desirable plain shades such as Rose, Pink, Light Blue, Navy, Linen, Blue Oxford 12½ and 15c. a yard.

White Tuckings or Colored Chambray.

A new Waist Fabric of surprising origin produced in light Blue and Pink Chambray white tucked lawn in stripe effect, 31 inch. yard.

Prints.

Came to hand early and the best argument for its favor is that they are selling lively. B. St. English Print is 12½ cents and the numbers are 5—6—8½ and 10 cents a yard. for samples.

English Galatea Drills and Ducks.

In guaranteed Indigo Blues, also the White Stripes and Linen and White Patterns are all small dots and narrow. Excellent materials for children's dresses, and women's costumes.

Men's and Youths' Fancy Colored Shirts.

We have just placed in stock this week lot of Men's and Boy's Fancy Colored, Stiff Bosom and Necktie. They came from the largest manufacturers in Canada, and they are exclusively confined to us. We say fear of contradiction that we have the and most durable shirts to be found on the market. Colors are Light and Dark Blue, He Black and White and Ox Blood Stripes. from 14 to 17—prices 50c. to \$1.00.

Boys' Knee Pants.

A new lot of special values. They are best for the money we have ever shown. Blue Worsted Knickers, 75c, 90c. and

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Novelty Muslin Satin Stripe.

A very effective material in small figures thrown over a satin stripe background. Colors Blue, Blue, and Pink on White Ground. 20c. a yard.

Lorraine Tissue,

An ideal texture for dainty summer gown, gauzy and like Organdie. Colors, Light Yellow, Light Green, Blue light and medium Grey. Popular price 25c. a yard.

Embroidery Spot Batiste.

A striking reproduction of the silk, embroidered spot so much in vogue in expensive materials. The colors are plain linen ground with Blue, Pink, Green and Violet spots. 20c. a yard.

Ginghams.

Every careful housekeeper knows the advantage in buying Scotch Ginghams. The Edinburghs have the little corded stripes and checks which adds to the durability of cloth besides giving a pleasing effect. Pinks and Blues. Special 12c. a yard.

Printed Imperial Dotted Swiss.

Almost afraid to mention this beautiful fabric, Have only 3 pieces of it and they are too nice to stay with us long. All stripes. Colors—Rose, Light Blue, and Grey. 40c. a yard.

L'Aiglon.

A light glossy fabric in which mercerized silk largely predominates. Well adapted to make up into a much ruffled dressy dress. Blues and Greys. 35c. a yard.

Satin Duchess.

Silk in name and appearance but not in texture. Colorings are all dark and designs are small such as polka dots and old ladies' shower of hail. 25c. a yard.

Stiff Bosom and Mergie. They came from largest manufacturers in Canada, and the pair are exclusively confined to us. We say with fear of contradiction that we have the pair and most durable shirts to be found on the m Colors are Light and Dark Blue, Helix Black and White and Ox Blood Stripes. from 14 to 17—prices 50c. to \$1.00.

Boys' Knee Pants.

A new lot of special values. They are best for the money we have ever shown:— Blue Worsted Knickers, 75c, 90c. and \$1. Grey and Brown All Wool Halifax Knickers, 50c. Grey Tweed Knickers, 45c. Corduroy Knickers, 75c. Moleskin Tweed Knickers, 50c. All sizes in stock.

Clothing Discount Sale.

We have just a few heavy Winter S clear out this week, 2 size 36, 2 size 38, 1 size 42, 2 size 44, 1 size 46, these were \$7. \$9.00. Price this week \$5.00.

For the balance of this week we will cut to give 20 per cent discount on all our Overcoats, Ulsters and Pea Jackets.

New Goods will be here the first of next

THE PROGRESSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy Store

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES IN China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.



Wartman Bros. DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University Office over Duxco's.

Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST.

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE 12 YEARS IN NAPANEE Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

FARM FOR SALE—75 ACRES SITUATED in Prince Edward County, Township of Southampton, part lots 15 and 16, 2nd concession, S. W. G. P. Good farm for raising tomatoes, sweet corn, green beans, and peas for canning factory, also strawberries and other fruits. This farm is situated in the hop district and suitable for growing hops. It is 1 mile from church, school and cheese factory. This farm has never been rented or sold before, and has no harrick. In good state of cultivation with land prepared for spring crops. Local taxes light. Possession can be given the 1st day of April, or 1st of November. For further particulars enquire of L. F. MOORE, Napanee, or PORTLAND BENSON, on the premises, Picton, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' One-Way EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-West will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during MARCH and APRIL, 1902.

Passengers travelling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Passr. Agent. 1 King Street, East, Toronto.

The Western Methodist Church Board of Management entertained the choir to an oyster supper on Friday evening last, at Fairbairn's restaurant.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Paisley House, the third Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington, SEEDSMAN, Napanee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jane of the Township of Cumberland County of Lennox and Addington, woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors and other any claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Mary Vanest, late of the Township of Cumberland, in the County of Lennox, and a married woman, deceased, who died about the 9th day of January, 1902, are to send by post prepaid or to deliver to designated Deroche & Madden, solicitors, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 23rd March, 1902, full particulars and proof claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, with their Christian and surnames, and descriptions, and the nature of the (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby given that a 23rd March, 1902, the said executors will distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, and hard only to the claim of which notice received as above required, and said claim will not be able for any assets so distributed or any part thereof, to any person or whose names shall not have been received to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN, Solicitors for Rowlin Hall and Edwin Lockwood, E.

Dated at Napanee this 20th day of February 1902

He Did.

"Harold, do you ever think when you are alone?" "Sweetheart," he said, "turn dark eyes full upon her, 'I tell you every day of my life. The day passes that I don't get a d Stoneking & Co. for that diamond on your finger."

A sea anemone taken from the bottom of Forth in 1828 lived and flourished in captivity until 1887.

Judge Cox and family are an old settler colony at N. sett Pier.

NEW EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1902.

you help by criticism? With
ulsome blarney we say in all
or that you, the store's friends
visitors, have made the store—
in following your kindly hints
advice we are gradually perfect-
Napanee store. From now on
there will be a daily incoming
merchandise. Can you drop
every day or so and see the ex-

rambrays.

able plain shades such as Old
Blue, Navy, Linen, Blue Grey
5c. a yard.

uckings on Chambry.

Fabric of surprising originality
Blue and Pink Chambry with
in stripes effect, 31 inch. 50c. a

early and the best argument in
they are selling lively. Our
is 12½ cents and the Domestic
8½ and 10 cents a yard. Write

Galatea d Ducks.

Indigo Blues also the Red and
Linen and White Stripes,
small dots and narrow stripes
for children's dresses, blouses
and suits.

id Youths' colored Shirts.

placed in stock this week a new
Boy's Fancy Colored Shirts—
slight. They came from the
shops in Canada, and the patterns
sent to us. We say without
hesitation that we have the prettiest
shirts to be found on the market.
and Dark Blue, Heliotrope,
and Ox Blood Stripes. Sizes
from 50c. to \$1.00.

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we have ever shown:—
knickers, 75c, 90c and \$1.00.
own All Wool Halifax Tweed

HOCKEY

Notes From the - - -
Quinte District League.

Deseronto 16, Ramblers 3.

The unexpected often happens. Deseronto won a game at home on Friday night. Before a crowd of 300 spectators the Ramblers, of Kingston, were defeated at Deseronto on Friday night, the score being 16-3. It must have been a busy hour for the goalkeeper of the visiting team.

Ramblers Default to Picton.

It is understood that the Ramblers, of Kingston, have forfeited both games to Picton. We give Picton credit for winning both games in the table showing the standing of the clubs. The Ramblers have, a very unenviable showing this season, having scored 10 goals to their opponents' 46, and forfeited two games besides.

Napanee 9, Bicycle Club 0.

The good work goes merrily on and the Napanee club added another victory to its list on Friday evening by defeating the Bicycle Club, of Kingston, by a score of 9-0. The boys from Kingston were an exceptionally nice lot of fellows, both on the ice and off, and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the local team and by the spectators. It was 8:20 o'clock when Referee R. Wilson, of Kingston, blew the whistle for the game to commence, the following being the personnel of the teams:—

NAPANEE	GOAL	BICYCLE CLUB.
F. Crouch	Goal.	J. Devlin
W. Coates	Point.	G. Evans
P. Wagar (Capt.)	Cover Point.	G. Vanhorne
C. Templeton	Forwards.	J. Laird
E. Lake		W. Seale
E. Embury		(Capt.) E. Ashley
B. Williams		J. McCartney
Joe Bennett	Goal Umpires.	H. McCall
Referee—R. Wilson, of Kingston.		

The game was a great deal faster than the one with Picton, the local team working hard and gaining a decisive victory. Play started off with a rush, the puck being carried to Napanee goal, where it was retained about two minutes before being relieved by Wagar. Up and down the ice sped the rubber missile for five minutes before Williams scored by a well directed side shot. Embury and Lake each tallied one in three and one minutes respectively. A hard battle then waged for fourteen minutes, in which the visitors tried repeatedly to score, but were successfully repulsed by the impregnable defence of the home team. Seale, for the visitors, played a brilliant game, and was ably assisted by Ashley. Embury scored the fourth goal in fourteen minutes and the fifth in thirty seconds, being assisted by Williams, who played a star game. In fact all of the local team played a far superior game to the one against Picton. Shortly after half time was called, during which Manager E. Ball, of the visitors, expressed himself as being pleased with the

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster
Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

We Have the Finest Line

of Evaporated Peaches, Prunes, Apricots and Dry Berries. Also preserved in glass: Peaches, Raspberries and Strawberries. Breakfast Foods—Rolled Oats, Wheat, Germ Wheat, Wheat Marrow, Gracina, Grape Nuts, Life Chips, Farinosa, Swiss Food, Malt Breakfast Food and Shredded Wheat Biscuit. We have Peach, Apricot, Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum and Currant Jam in 25c and 50c tins. This is the finest stock put up in the market. We have all lines of the best package Teas—Blue Ribbon, Salada, Ross and Tetley's, also the best and most carefully selected Tea in bulk. Our 25c Tea is the best in town for the money. Canned Meats for tea or light lunch, Corned Beef, English Brawn, Sliced Smoked Beef, Potted Ham, Chipped Dried Beef, Boned Chicken, Turkey and Pork Tenderloin. Meat Market in connection—all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, also all game in season. Fancy Selected Oysters, always fresh, as we have them come tri-weekly.

J. F. SMITH.

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50tf

PERSONALS.

Miss Edna A. Fraser, daughter of our townsman, Mr. John A. Fraser, passed with honors in intermediate piano at the recent examinations at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Mr. R. J. LeRoy, merchant, of Camden East, gave us a call on Monday.

Mr. Ernest Hall, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hall, Piety Hill.

Miss Ada Smith, of Albert College, Belleville, spent a few days last week at her home, South Napanee.

Rev. Mr. Spence and Miss Spence, of Bath, were in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Harry Fralick is confined to the house through illness.

Miss Dollie Galt is the guest of her cousin Miss Evelyn Rixen, Deseronto.

Miss Nellie Madden returned home from Odeessa on Saturday after spending some days with friends there.

Miss Annie Battel, daughter of Ex.

but the marks of a stick could be seen across the ribs on the left side of the back just below the shoulder. Bandages were adjusted by the physician and after a rest he was brought home. When Lake was hurt the boys went to the dressing room to ascertain his condition. After a short space of time the referee blew his whistle, and manager Waller refused to let his team go on the ice if Rourke was allowed to stay in the game. Mr. Mills lined the home team up and they scored. It is no hearsay from a lot of boys that Deseronto intended to beat Napanee by fair means or foul, because it was common talk among men who have voted twice, and should have more respect and honor for the sport. On the evening of Friday, Feb. 7th, the night that Picton played here, a Deseronto young man, while sitting on a table in the Paisley House, offered to bet one of our residents \$5 to \$3 that Rourke would put Embury out of the game before half-time was called. There were plenty of good witnesses to this little bit of gentlemanly sport. We are pleased to be able to state that the citizens of Deseronto who saw the assault were very profuse in their condemnation of Rourke's manly act, and the only ones who thought it was a brilliant play were the usual small boys. That this should have happened is to be deplored. Every team in the league have played in Napanee this winter, and certainly were treated like gentlemen. It is against the interests of the sport that such conduct should be entertained for a minute. Many a man has been arrested in Deseronto for an offense that did not call for it nearly as much as this did had it occurred on the street. After the game an Express representative met E. N. Boulter, manager of the Picton hockey club, and asked his opinion. Mr. Boulter said it was simply awful, and he was sorry. "Would you, as Manager of the Picton hockey club, accept the cup under those conditions?" "No, I would not." "We'll publish that, Mr. Boulter." "Oh, no! don't publish it; I'll reconsider the matter and see what Rourke has to say."

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TUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDI-

matter of the estate of Mary Vanest,
of the Township of C. Madon, in the
ty of Lennox and Addington, married
ad, deceased.

I hereby given pursuant to Chapter
ion 38, of the Revised Statutes of On-
7, that all creditors and others having
ns or demands whatsoever ag inst. the
Mary Vanest, late of the Township of
in the county of Lennox and Addington,
deceased woman, who died on or
9th day of January, 1902 are required
by note prepaid or to deliver to the
Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the
s of the last will and testament of
deceased, on or before the 23rd day of
1902, full particulars and proofs of all
lays) which they may have against the
deceased of the said deceased, together
or christian and surames, address,
riptions, and the nature of the security
aid be th m.
notice is hereby given that after the
ch. 1902 the said executors will proceed
into the assets of the said deceased
as parties entitled thereto, having re-
to the claims of which notice has be n
as above required, and said executors
be liable for any assets so distributed,
are thereof, to any person or perso
times, shall not have been received prior
e of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN, Napanee,
solicitors for Rowlin Hate Peters
and Edwin Lockwood, Executors,
at Napanee this 26th day of February,
1902

He Did.
old, do you ever think of me
you are alone?"
etheart," he said, turning his
yes full upon her, "I think of
ry day of my life. There isn't a
sses that I don't get a dim
ing & Co. for that diamond ring
in finger."

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of the home team. Seale, for the visitors,
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assisted by Ashley. Embury scored the
fourth goal in fourteen minutes and the
fifth in thirty seconds, being assisted by
Williams, who played a star game. In
fact all of the local team played a far
superior game to the one against Picton.
Shortly after half time was called, during
which Manager E. Ball, of the visitors,
expressed himself as being pleased with the
reception accorded himself and team, and
Capt. Ashley said he was perfectly satisfied
but were going to try and tally one in the
second half. It is needless to say that try
they did and the boys from the Limestone
City worked like heroes and were certainly
deserving of a better fate. It just occupied
the first fourteen minutes of the second
half before Lake scored from a lift from
centre. Coates then experienced a bit of
hard luck, for which he has the sympathy
of the press. It was this way:—Trainer
always makes one grand stand rush at
every game to keep his hand in, and
accordingly made his debut in the second
half. Embury gave him the word and
Coates started—the opposing forwards were
easily passed and the cover point and point
made a combined attack on him. At this
juncture Coates passed to Embury and
called for a return of the puck in order to
score. Here is where sympathy was called
in play—Embury turned Coates down hard
by refusing to pass and scored himself,
thus leaving Trainer to console himself as
best he could. After the game Trainer
expressed himself very strongly and said
that the next time he would rely on him-
self solely and not be endangered by being
turned down by a pard. Williams and
Templeton each added one before time was
called, the final score being 9-0.

SUMMARY.

1—Napanee.... Williams.....	5 min
2—Napanee.... Embury.....	3 min
3—Napanee.... Lake.....	1 min
4—Napanee.... Embury.....	14 min
5—Napanee.... Embury.....	½ min
Half Time.	
6—Napanee.... Lake.....	14 min
7—Napanee.... Embury.....	3 min
8—Napanee.... Williams.....	5 min
9—Napanee.... Templeton.....	½ min

The Game at Deseronto.

A large crowd of supporters accompanied
the local team to Deseronto on Tuesday
evening to witness a postponed game in
the Quinte league. Upon arrival there
about 7.30 the team immediately made
preparations to go on the ice, and at 8
o'clock they were ready. A little time was
occupied by appointing officials, and it was
8.15 when the game started. Embury
passed the puck to Lake, Lake to Temple-
ton, Templeton to Williams, and a goal
was scored in five seconds. The next goal
fell to Deseronto, although the puck went
behind the net against the boards and
bounced back against the net. The umpire
called it a goal and was removed from the
game. The next two were goals in favor
of Deseronto, although the last one never
went within three foot of the net, being
shot from one side of the rink to the other
across in front of goal, and Referee Mills
was calling an offside near the other end of
the rink before he became aware that a
goal was even thought of. The next goal
fell to Napanee and was scored by Embury
after a nice combination rush. At this
juncture, after the puck was faced, Rourke
and Lake were making a dash for the rub-
ber against the side of the rink. The
Deseronto man got there first and was
instantly checked by Lake, who attempted
to pass on with the puck. An incident
happened then that gave Rourke a worse
name than he already bears in hockey
circles and certainly brought disgrace on
the Deseronto boys. Rourke raised his
stick and deliberately struck Lake three
times which put him out of business for
the game. The injured boy was taken to
the hotel and a doctor called in. We are
pleased to say that no bones were broken,

team in the league have played in Napanee
this winter, and certainly were treated like
gentlemen. It is against the interests of
the sport that such conduct should be
entertained for a minute. Many a man
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of the Picton hockey club, and asked his
opinion. Mr. Boulter said it was simply
sawful, and he was sorry. "Would you,
as Manager of the Picton hockey club,
accept the cup under those conditions?"
"No, I would not." "We'll publish that,"
Mr. Boulter. "Oh, no! don't publish it;
I'll reconsider the matter and see what
Rourke has to say."

A protest was lodged by Napanee on
Thursday afternoon against the game in
Deseronto on Tuesday evening.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	To Play	Points
Picton.....	6	1	1	12
Napanee.....	5	0	3	10
Ramblers.....	2	6	0	4
Bicycle Club..	1	4	3	2
Deseronto....	1	4	3	2

Madole & Wilson 5, Robinson Co. 3.

An exhibition game of hockey took place
at the rink on Monday night between two
local teams, representing the employees of
Messrs. Madole & Wilson and the Robin-
son Co. E. Embury refereed the game,
his task being most arduous. Lafferty
was ruled off for loafing, and "Sweat"
Walters was looking for a gentleman
called "Half-time" shortly after the game
started. "Cy" Wagar thought the tinkers
were playing against a dozen men, as
everybody he ran up against was a dis-
penser of dry goods. The following were
the players:—Madole & Wilson—Goal, W.
Woodcock; point, B. Davey; cover point,
C. Hawley; forwards, W. Fretta, H. Van-
alstine, P. Wagar, A. Lafferty. Robinson
Co.—Goal, C. Black; point, C. W. Scott;
cover point, B. Briggs; forwards, P.
Gault, C. Walters, G. Walters, B. Black.

A game of hockey took place at the rink
on Saturday afternoon between two junior
teams, the Crescents, of Napanee, and the
Victoria School, Kingston, the former win-
ning by a score of 10 2 Mr. E. Embury
acted as referee. Following are the teams:
Crescents—Goal, R. Vanaalstine; point, L.
Trimble; cover point, H. Bristol; for-
wards, Rockwell, Smith, Whittington,
Storms. Victoria School—Goal, Lamb;
point, Kelley; cover point, Laird; for-
wards, Singleton, Wilson, Scott, McCarthy.

NOTES.

The Picton Times has discovered some-
thing, and that something is nothing more
or less than the way Napanee defeated
Picton at hockey. The Times explains the
matter something like this, viz.:—That
Napanee only kept six men in the game,
Embury, the seventh, being used as a
pocket to which each player threw the
puck, and he, being swift and sure, invari-
ably always scored. That's great, in fact
looks good enough for any hockey player
to relish. Well, as far as the boys from
Picton were concerned the puck might as
well have been in Embury's pocket or the
referee's. Let's look the matter over—
Napanee scored 10 goals—Embury got 4,
Templeton 3, Lake 2 and Wagar 1. Em-
bury must have been in hard luck, he being
the pocket and Templeton getting nearly
as many goals to his credit. Still, since it
has been discovered, we suppose the locals
will have to work up a new game for their
visit to Picton next Friday.

A ton of lead is fired for every man
killed in battle. Statistics of European
wars show that from 3,000 to 10,000 shots
are fired for every person disabled.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-
simile
signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on
every
wrapper.

servatory of Music.

Mr. R. J. LeRoy, merchant, of Camden
East, gave us a call on Monday.

Mr. Ernest Hall, of Montreal, spent
Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Fletcher (at), Piety Hill.

Miss Ada Smith, of Albert College,
Belleville, spent a few days last week at her
home, South Napanee.

Rev. Mr. Spence and Miss Spence, of
Bath, were in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Harry Fralick is confined to the
house through illness.

Miss Dollie Galt is the guest of her
cousin Miss Eveylen Rixen, Deseronto.

Miss Nellie Madden returned home from
Odessa on Saturday after spending some
days with friends there.

Miss Annie Battel, daughter of Ex.
Mayor Battel, Cobourg, and Mrs. F. M.
Hawley and son, of Cobourg, are guests of
Chief Rankin.

Mr. William Coburn, of Hinch, was the
guest of Mr. Wilder Joy, Tuesday.

Mr. Harvey Mills and Mr. Birdsall, of
Wilton, were in Napanee, Friday, to meet
Mrs. Birdsall from Chicago.

Miss Annie Ellis is spending a few days
this week at Fellows.

Mr. Hart Lapum and Mr. Crowe spent
Sunday last in Kingston.

Rev. Dr. Crothers, pastor of Bridge
Street Church, Belleville, was in town
Tuesday.

Mr. I. J. Lockwood, who has been ill for
the past week, is reported somewhat better.

Roy Burley, of Maribank, left on Mon-
day for Winnipeg, where he intends to
reside.

Mrs. J. T. Grange will be At Home at
her residence, John St., Tuesday and Wed-
nesday, 25th and 26th.

Miss Grange returned from Toronto,
Saturday evening. Her sister, Mrs. Shaw,
is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pybus left Thurs-
day for Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw is adjusting fire
losses in Rat Portage this week.

Mr. Lendrick Saul left Thursday for
Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Alice Neilson has accepted of a
position in a large millinery establishment
in Peterboro.

Mrs. Major Wood and two children
expect to leave the first of March for their
home in Dawson City.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian
church intend having an "At Home" at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rev. A. Mc-
Donald on Thursday, Feb. 27th. Public
cordially invited. Interesting programme.

Mr. Leonard T. Parks, of Hay Bay, was
married on Wednesday to Miss Roblin,
of Rednerville. They will spend a month
visiting relatives in Kansas City

Mr. J. J. Minchinton is in Guelph this
week attending the R. T. of T. convention.

Mr. John A. Shibley is resting very
quietly, and not much change.

Mr. George Switzer, of Sandhurst, was
in town on Thursday.

Miss Devitt, head milliner of the Hardy
Dry Goods Co. was in town this week com-
pleting her list preparatory to the spring
millinery openings that take place in
Toronto, March 3rd. Miss Devitt was
prevented by illness from being with the
firm last fall, but is now fully recovered
and will be in her place this coming sea-
son.

Miss Lillian M. Hall will entertain the
members of the Eastern Methodist church
choir this (Friday) evening at her father's
residence Piety Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Shibley, of Pro-
vidence, left Wednesday, making a party of
six in a private car, for California, on a
six weeks' trip for Mr. Shibley's health.

Col. A. B. Perry, of Regina, N. W. T.,
commissioner of the North West Mounted
Police, was the guest of his sister, Mrs.
W. A. Rockwell on Tuesday, and of his
sister, Mrs. Isaac Fraser, Links' Mills, on
Wednesday.

Do not forget the date of the
Horticultural Society's Lecture,
Town Hall, Tuesday, 4th March.
Full particulars next week.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Wheat—The market is quiet and unchanged for red and white at 73c to 73½c middle freights. On call 58-lb red was offered outside at 73½c, with 73c bid, and white was offered at 74c outside; 73c was bid for No. 2 mixed G.T.R. outside. Goose wheat was steady at 68c middle freights. Spring wheat was steady at 72c for No. 1 east, Manitoba wheat is steady at 87c for No. 1 hard, 84c for No. 1 northern and 80c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit Sarnia. On call No. 1 northern sold on spot North Bay at 83c; No. 2 northern was offered at 79c North Bay and 79c was bid for it Sarnia.

Flour—There was an easier feeling in the market here to-day; 90 per cent. patents are offering at \$2.90 in buyers' bags, middle freights, with \$2.85 bid. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady; cars of Hungarian patents are quoted at \$4.20 and strong bakers' at \$4 sacks included, on track Toronto.

Milled—The demand is fair, the offerings do not appear to be large and the market is firm. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$19 and bran at \$17.50 to \$18 middle freights. Manitoba milled is steady. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$22 and bran at \$20 in car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is quiet at 56c for No. 1 and 54c to 55c for No. 2 middle freights. On call No. 2 was offered at 55c middle freights and No. 3 extra was offered at 52c east, with 51c bid; No. 3 was offered at 51c low freights to New York, with 50c bid.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 53½c to 54c middle freights.

Rye—The market is steady. On call a car of No. 2 sold at 55½c east and 56c was asked for more.

Corn—There is a fair inquiry and the market is steady. On call ten cars of No. 2 yellow were offered at 56½c outside, with 56c bid; 60c was bid for a car at Thorold; 56c was bid for No. 2 mixed outside.

Oats—Are steady. On call 40½c was bid for No. 2 white low freights to New York; No. 3 white were offered at 41c east, now shipped to Portland.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$5.25 for cars of bags and \$5.40 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are in demand and steady. On call No. 2 white were offered at 80c outside and at 82c on the G.T.R. east, with 79c bid; 79c was bid for them C.P.R. middle freights; one car was offered at 79c G.T.R. middle freights; ten cars were offered at 82c high freights west St. John now shipped, and 8,000 bushels were offered at 81c C.P.R. west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The bad roads have resulted in a scarcity of butter, particularly of creameries, and as the demand is strong the market is firm. Dairies have benefited slightly by the shortage of creameries, as there were large stocks on hand already, though largely of low grade and medium stuffs. Prices are steady.

Creamery, prints, 21c to 22c do solids, 20c to 21c Dairy pound rolls, choice, 17c to 18c do large rolls choice, 16½ to 17c do tubs, 14c to 16c do medium and low, 10c to 12½c Eggs—Receipts have been lessened

at \$4.40 to \$4.60. Hogs were unchanged at \$6 for the best.

Export cattle, heavy,...	\$5.00	\$5.50
Export cattle, light, cwt	4.25	4.75
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.....	3.50	4.00
Bulls, export, light, cwt...	3.00	3.25
Feeders, heavy,.....	4.00	4.25
Feeders, light,.....	2.50	2.75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs	2.40	3.50
Butchers' cattle, choice...	3.75	4.00
Butchers' cattle, good....	3.60	3.75
Butchers', common.....	2.75	3.00
Butchers' picked.....	4.00	4.50
do off-colors and heifers	2.00	2.50
Butchers' bulls.....	2.50	3.00
Light stock bulls, cwt.....	2.00	2.50
Milch cows.....	30.00	55.00
Sheep, export ewes, cwt.	3.00	3.75
do bucks.....	2.00	2.50
Sheep, butchers', each	2.00	3.00
Lambs, cwt.....	3.50	5.00
Hogs, best.....	6.00
do light.....	5.75
do fat.....	5.75

HAS PASSED AWAY.

Lord Dufferin Succumbs to a Long Illness.

A despatch from London says:—The Marquis of Dufferin, former Governor-General of Canada, and who had filled many high diplomatic posts in the English service, died at 6.25 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at his residence at Clondeboyne, County Down, Ireland.

Lord Dufferin had been long in ill-health. He passed away peacefully after a night of total unconsciousness.

Lord Dufferin never wholly recovered from the shock which he experienced as the result of the death of his



LATE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

son, Lord Alva, in South Africa, and the failure of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, and kindred companies of which he was a director, completed his break-down. With the exception of his youngest son, Lord Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (who is with his regiment, the Ninth Lancers, in South Africa), all the family were present at the death-bed. Lord Clondeboyne, the eldest son, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office, and who married Florence, daughter of John H. Davis of New York, succeeds to the title.

LOST THREE CHILDREN.

A Mother's Letter and Contributions for the Free Hospital.

That "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin" is being shown by the many sympathetic and practically helpful letters that are being received in response to the appeal in these columns to furnish quickly

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

SAN JOSE SCALE BILL.

Hon. Mr. Dryden introduced a bill to amend the San Jose Scale Act by providing that any person becoming aware that any plant or tree is infested with the scale is to destroy it by some effectual method of fumigation or by spraying with crude petroleum, kerosene, or soap, or by any other material prescribed by the Minister. The bill also provides that townships may on petition of fifteen ratepayers appoint a San Jose Scale inspector. In cases where a "black knot" inspector has already been appointed he shall act in this additional capacity.

NEW MUNICIPAL BILLS.

Col. Leys (London) introduced a bill to amend the Street Railway Act, making the provision relating to the use of fenders applicable to every street railway now or hereafter incorporated under any special act.

Mr. Tucker (West Wellington) introduced a bill to amend the County Councils Act by providing that such Councils shall consist of the Reeves of all villages and townships and Reeves of towns not separated from the counties. This practically means a reversion to the old system.

RAILWAYS BUILT LAST YEAR.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that 295½ miles of new railway were opened for traffic in Ontario last year, making 7,019 miles in all now in operation. There are now under construction 193 miles, 164 miles of which is comprised in the Algoma Central Railway. Last year's railway construction work embraced 268 miles on the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, 14½ miles on the Bruce Mines and Algoma railway, 10½ miles on the Algoma Central Railway, and 3½ miles on the James' Bay Railway, from Quebec siding to Parry Sound. The expenditure on colonization and mining roads was \$138,801, 143 miles of new roads having been built.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Dr. McKay (South Oxford) introduced a bill asking important amendments to the Electric Railway Act. It provides that any company under that Act, operating a railway between two municipalities, either cities, towns, or villages, shall have power to connect with a street railway established in the terminal city, town or village. The company making the connection is to compensate the other, the terms to be adjusted by the Commissioner of Public Works. The second section provides that an electric railway company shall provide a vestibule at the front end of the car, and if there is no rear vestibule, allow the conductor to stand inside the car, when not required outside. This latter section is intended to remedy the present difficulty over the vestibule business, the present Act being suspended until the end of this session.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among other public bills introduced are the following:—

Mr. Lucas (Centre Grey)—To amend the Devolution of Estates Act so that the County Judge or local Master shall have power to consent, on behalf of infants, to the sale of property by executors or administrators.

By Mr. Auld—To enable County Councils to enlarge the limits of police villages by adding adjoining lands thereto.

By Mr. Hislop—To enable trustees of police villages to enter upon contracts for the supply of light and heat.

By Mr. Russell—Providing for ser-

cases were concerned. He understood that a similar bill would be introduced in the Dominion House during the present session, applying criminal cases. The bill provided that the number of expert witnesses shall be restricted to three, otherwise ordered by the court.

VOLUNTEERS' LAND GRANT.
Mr. Whitney enquired:—Is it proposed to allot, or locate, the land to the several volunteers en-

thereto, under the Act of last session, before the general election?
Hon. Mr. Davis replied:—Noting when the general elections place a specific answer to the question cannot be given. There however, every reason to believe that the general elections will be allotted to vol-

entitled before the general election.

AID FOR BEET SUGAR.

The delegates in attendance, convention of the Ontario Beet Sugar Association waited on the Ontario Government, asking the pointment of Farmers' Institutions who would co-operate with association in educating the farmers. They also asked a substantial for the association.

Hon. Mr. Davis asked the question if the industry would be permanent character. The reply that with reasonable assistance was a prospect of several fac-

in the near future.
The Premier, in listening to the proposition, said that they could upon the Government for aid, much remained to be seen when supplementary estimates were down. He was glad to see the association making such progress, assured them that it had his hearty sympathy.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARDS.

The bill to authorize the establishment of coal yards by municipalities introduced by Mr. Powell (Ottawa) was given a second reading and to the Municipal Committee.

The Attorney-General said in a far-reaching section. If municipalities were given power to establish coal yards they would be asked to exercise other powers. The reason upon which the present legislation was based, might be given connection with other class business—the supplying of wheat, for instance. There was the same possibility of a competition in these staples as in coal, argument had been made out in favor of the bill.

SEWERAGE ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Mutrie's bill to permit the assessment for sewerage construction to be levied on the particular property benefited, instead of by the improvement plan of frontage assessment, did not meet the approval of the Attorney-General. The project he said, was an extremely far-reaching one, on which the representation of citizens generally should be before the House could think of entertaining it. He was inclined to think the present system in had worked fairly well.

The bill was sent to the Municipal Committee after a second reading.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Diplomatic World Astonishes Its Publication.

A despatch from London says: though the Anglo-Japanese treaty comes as a great surprise to the public, it is a fact that it is its publication more than its contents which chiefly astonishes the diplomatic world. It is no news that an understanding of similar purport to present treaty has existed for several years between Great Britain and Japan. It was an open diplomatic secret, also, that Japan, acting in this understanding, was anxiously opposed to Russian aggression in Manchuria. When the crisis came acute, Great Britain restrained

Butter—The bad roads have resulted in a scarcity of butter, particularly of creameries, and as the demand is strong the market is firm. Dairies have benefited slightly by the shortage of creameries, as there were large stocks on hand already, though largely of low grade and medium stuffs. Prices are steady.

Creamery, prints... 21c to 22c
do solids... 20c to 21c

Dairy pound rolls,
choice... 17c to 18c
do large rolls choice... 16½ to 17c
do tubs... 14c to 16c
do medium and low... 10c to 12½c

Eggs—Receipts have been lessened somewhat by the storm and prices are steady. It is a question now merely of good roads. The offerings then will be heavy and the market will drop. The best goods are quoted at 24c to 26c; held fresh are quoted at 20c to 22c.

Potatoes—The market is steady with a fair demand and medium offerings. Cars on the track here are quoted at 65c; potatoes out of store sell at 75c.

Poultry—Frozen stock is the largest part of the offerings. Demand is weak, but for fresh killed is fair. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys at 11c to 12c, and chickens at 70c to 80c. Frozen turkeys are quoted at 9c to 10c, and chickens at 25c to 50c. Ducks are quoted at 9c to 10c, and chickens at 25c to 50c. Ducks are quoted at 90c to \$1, and geese at 8c to 9c.

Baled Hay—The market is steady with a fair demand and fairly liberal offerings. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.25 for choice timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for medium.

Baled Straw—Demand is fair and the market is steady, with medium offerings. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

PROVISIONS.

The market for dressed hogs is almost dead; demand has practically disappeared, and holders have stacked their stocks to wait till the demand revives. They are now asking \$7.60 to \$7.75, and the best offers from buyers are \$7.50 per cwt. Hog products are all steady and in good demand.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50 to \$22; heavy mess, \$20.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons 10½c, cases, 10½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13c to 13½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11c, tubs 11½c, and pails 11½c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18.—Close—Wheat, on passage, quiet and steady; cargoes, about No. 1, Calif. iron, prompt, 29s 6d sellers; Australian, iron, passage, 30s 3d sellers; iron, February and March, 29s 10½d sellers; maize, on passage, rather easier. Wheat, English country markets of yesterday quieter. French country markets closed.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Close—Spot wheat, steady; No. 1 standard California, 6s 3d to 6s 3½d; Walla, 6s 1½d; No. 2 red winter, 6s 1½d to 6s 2d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 1d to 6s 3½d; futures quiet; March, 6s 1½d; May, 6s 1½d; spot corn steady; old, 5s 4d to 5s 4½d; futures quiet; March, 5s 2½d; May, 5s 2½d; flour 18s 6d to 19s 9d.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Prices for the choice lots of both export and butcher cattle were stronger in consequence of the short supply. The day's delivery was 22 loads, with 557 cattle, 186 sheep, 430 hogs, and 20 calves. Choice export sold at \$5 to \$5.50. Picked lots of butcher

beed, Laura Clamond, the eldest son, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office, and who married Florence, daughter of John H. Davis of New York, succeeds to the title.

LOST THREE CHILDREN.

A Mother's Letter and Contributions for the Free Hospital.

That "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin" is being shown by the many sympathetic and practically helpful letters that are being received in response to the appeal in these columns to furnish quickly the new Free Consumptive Hospital. A few days since Sir William R. Meredith, who has kindly consented to receive subscriptions for the hospital, found in his mail a letter from a mother in Hamilton, which reads:—"The enclosed three dollars is a contribution to the Free Consumptive Hospital, being one dollar for each of the three children I have lost by that dread disease."

All over the Dominion families are being broken up by this terrible white plague. Need we wonder that those who have lost loved ones should contribute of their means—much or little—to bring hope and health to others who are suffering in this way, and whose case may become hopeless if help does not come quickly?

Another, signing herself, "Let not your left hand know what the right hand doeth," writes Mr. W. J. Gage:—"Enclosed find \$1.00 for the Free Hospital for Consumptives. I would like and if I were able would give you \$100, or make one of ten to \$1,000 each, but I am poor. Though very poor, however, I cannot resist your special appeal, and earnest desire that you will soon have all the cash you require."

The new buildings are completed, and the trustees are anxious that they should be furnished with the least possible delay, so that responses may be made to the daily and pressing appeals that are coming to them for admittance. Contributions may be sent to Sir William R. Meredith, Chief Justice, 4 Lampart Ave., Toronto, W. J. Gage, Esq., 52 Front St. West, Toronto, or to the National Trust Co., Limited, 22 King St. East, Toronto.

TO PROTECT THE FISH.

In Accord With Vermont and New York States.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An Order-in-Council has been passed prohibiting net-fishing on North Lake Champlain and all tributaries in the Province of Quebec. The use of night lines with more than 100 hooks has also been prohibited in these districts.

This legislation is the result of representations made to the Minister of Marine by a deputation from the Fisheries Departments of Vermont and New York States, who waited upon him some time ago and requested that the Dominion Government act in accordance with the Governments of these States, who were anxious to protect the fish supply of the districts.

BRIGANDS FIGHT.

A Second Band Anxious to Get Miss Stone.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Die Information reports that another band of brigands are fighting Miss Stone's captors for her possession, with the object of obtaining the ransom for her release. They had an engagement on the frontier Sunday and twenty men were killed and twenty wounded. The captors still retain possession of Miss Stone.

Among other public bills introduced are the following:—

Mr. Lucas (Centre Grey)—To amend the Devolution of Estates Act so that the County Judge or local Master shall have power to consent, on behalf of infants, to the sale of property by executors or administrators.

By Mr. Auld—To enable County Councils to enlarge the limits of police villages by adding adjoining lands thereto.

By Mr. Hislop—To enable trustees of police villages to enter upon contracts for the supply of light and heat.

By Mr. Russell—Providing for service of a notice of damages for non-repair of highways upon a warden as well as upon the reeve.

Dr. Barr—Providing that when money is paid into court the plaintiff may signify his acceptance of the amount paid in in which case it is to be paid over to him, less \$1 to be paid to the defendant.

By Mr. Smith—An Act to amend the Municipal Act. It provides for the administration of oaths to deputy returning officers and poll clerks. It enables the Councils of cities and towns to expropriate a site for a drillshed, and to pass a by-law for regulating electrical workers. Councils of Townships, towns and villages may pass by-laws for the construction, purchase, or leasing of ferries as may be required to be used over waters separated from any other municipality belonging to Ontario.

By Mr. Carscallen—Providing for the recovery of costs by a municipality whose solicitor is paid by salary, whether the costs are under the terms of his employment or not.

THE PROHIBITION BILL.

On the second Tuesday of October—that is, on October 14—the electors of the Province of Ontario will be called upon to vote as to whether the partial measure of prohibition provided by what is ordinarily known as the Manitoba act shall be applied to Ontario.

The question will be decided by a majority of the electorate, but to validate the act that majority must be equal to a majority of the total number of votes polled at the general Provincial election, which will take place earlier in the year. Thus, if 400,000 votes are polled in the general election, over 200,000 votes must be cast in favor of prohibition at the referendum. In arriving at the total, constituencies in which elections take place by acclamation will be estimated as contributing to the total vote the same percentage of the voters on their lists as that of the constituencies in which contests take place. The decision will be left to voters qualified to vote for the Provincial Legislature.

The question of compensation will be left over for subsequent settlement. Should the referendum result in the enactment of the law, compensation must be faced by the Legislature then existing. Premier Ross intimated that he considered it a suitable object for the sifting and deliberations of a commission. Finally, the bill becomes law, if made valid, on May 1, 1904.

EXPERT WITNESSES.

Mr. Garrow's bill respecting expert witnesses was given its second reading. Mr. Whitney approved of the measure and was of the opinion that the principle could be extended to embrace criminal cases with much advantage. In the State of New York, particularly in criminal cases, the multiplicity of expert witnesses had grown to such proportions that it had now become a public scandal. Mr. Gibson quite agreed with the leader of the Opposition that measures to restrict the number of expert witnesses should be taken, and he thought Mr. Garrow's bill filled this requirement in so far as private

Its Publication.

A despatch from London says: though the Anglo-Japanese treaty comes as a great surprise to the public, it is a fact that it is its position more than its contents which chiefly astonishes the diplomatic world. It is no news that an understanding of similar purport to present treaty has existed for several years between Great Britain and Japan. It was an open diplomatic secret, also, that Japan, acting in this understanding, was anxiously and forcibly oppose Russian aggression in Manchuria. When the crisis came acute, Great Britain restrained her Japanese friends, and went far as to say that she must render them any assistance because her energies were entirely occupied in South Africa. It was then, and until then, that Japan made best terms possible with Russia relative to Corea, and abandoned idea of interference in Manchuria. Now a fresh alliance is made, what is more important, it is limited to the world. Why? The circumstances under which the treaty is proclaimed give it the significance of an ultimatum in the estimation of most diplomatists. What fresh aggression is it designed to check, ask. It does not require much knowledge to supply the answer. The treaty furnishes at least wholesome news that Great Britain and Japan are determined not permit Russia to encroach territorially in China. It was recently that China mustered courage enough to refuse Russian demands concerning Mongolia. China was encouraged in the refusal by Great Britain, Japan and the United States. In the present frame of mind of her rulers, however, China requires something more substantial than sympathetic advice to induce her virtually to defy her powerful neighbor. Moreover, there is no slightest doubt that it was Russian intention to persist in her despotism despite the set-back of China's refusal. It is not an unreasonable inference, therefore, that China's rulers insisted upon being backed by their resistance of the Russian demands by an open declaration of her supporters. It was out of question that the United States should join in alliance for the protection of China, but American policy with that object has been openly declared, and this counter much.

Russia's plans, of course, have been disclosed. How far they will be affected by the treaty the future can develop. The first impression in Europe seems to be that Czar's Government has been cowed, but this may prove a premature conclusion. It must be remembered that nothing short of a crisis would lead Great Britain to abandon her policy of general and make an alliance with another power. It may be inferred also the occasion to act under the treaty will arise, if at all, within next few weeks. The Far East, therefore, may be the centre of the world's interest this spring.

NOTORIOUS GOURMAND

Sixty-Nine Hard-Boiled Eggs His Undoing.

A despatch from Antwerp says M. Leyssens, a notorious gourmand has eaten himself to death at Antwerp. He frequently ate for weeks his achievements including thousands of sausages at one sitting, mussels and two pounds of beef another. The fatal wager was he could not eat seventy hard-boiled eggs in an hour. When the time expired Leyssens had devoured only and consequently he lost the bet. Shortly afterwards he became violently ill and soon expired.

...were concerned. He understood that a similar bill would be introduced in the Dominion House during the present session, applying to similar cases. The bill provides that the number of expert witnesses will be restricted to three unless otherwise ordered by the courts.

RUNTEERS' LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Whitney enquired:—Is it proposed to allot, or locate, the lands to the several volunteers entitled thereto, under the Act of last session, before the general elections? Mr. Davis replied:—Not known when the general elections take place a specific answer to the question cannot be given. There is, however, every reason to believe that the lands will be allotted to volunteers before the general elections.

AID FOR BEET SUGAR.

The delegates in attendance at the convention of the Ontario Beet Sugar Association waited on the Ontario Government, asking the appointment of Farmers' Institute lecturers who would co-operate with the association in educating the farmers. They also asked a substantial grant for the association.

Mr. Davis asked the deputy minister if the industry would be of a permanent character. The reply was that with reasonable assistance there was a prospect of several factories being near future.

The Premier, in listening to the decision, said that they could rely on the Government for aid, how it remained to be seen when the preliminary estimates came in. He was glad to see the association making such progress, and he hoped that it had his heartiest sympathy.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARDS.

The bill to authorize the establishment of coal yards by municipalities introduced by Mr. Powell (Ottawa), given a second reading and sent to the Municipal Committee.

The Attorney-General said it was a teaching section. If municipalities were given power to establish coal yards they would be asking to exercise other powers. The same upon which the present application was based, might be given in connection with other classes of business—the supplying of wheat and flour, for instance. There was just the same possibility of a combination in these staples as in coal. No mention had been made out in favour of the bill.

SEWERAGE ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Mutrie's bill to permit the assessment for sewerage construction levied on the particular localities benefited, instead of by the local improvement plan of frontage assessment, did not meet the approval of the Attorney-General. The proposal, aid, was an extremely far-reaching one, on which the representatives of the citizens generally should be heard before the House could think of enacting it. He was inclined to think the present system in cities worked fairly well.

The bill was sent to the Municipal Committee after a second reading.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Domestic World Astonished by Its Publication.

A despatch from London says:—Although the Anglo-Japanese treaty is as a great surprise to the public it is a fact that it is its publication more than its contents which astonishes the diplomatic world. It is no news that an understanding of similar purport to the present treaty has existed for several years between Great Britain and Japan.

It was an open diplomatic secret, also, that Japan, acting under understanding, was anxious to ally itself with Russia against aggression. When the crisis became acute, Great Britain restrained

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OPENING SPEECH.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The attendance at the opening of Parliament on Thursday was one of the largest on record, and hundreds were not able to get into the Senate galleries owing to the crush. The weather was clear and not too cold. The speech from the throne referred to the bountiful harvest in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the cordial reception tendered the Prince and Princess of Wales. Regarding the assassination of McKinley it said:

GUARD AGAINST ANARCHY.

"The assassination of President McKinley has elicited a universal feeling of sympathy and sorrow throughout the civilized world, and though Canada has happily so far been free from crimes of this character, the close proximity to the United States may make it advisable to join our efforts to the efforts of the United States and other nations, and to provide by legislation for the adequate punishment of those who, either by speech or writing, incite fanatics to the perpetration of such horrible crimes."

THE CENSUS.

"The returns of the late census will be laid before you, and while the absolute increase in the number of population is not so great as might have been expected, the evidences of growth in wealth and in the general tokens of prosperous development are highly satisfactory. There is good reason also to believe that the increase of population during the latter half of the decade has been very greatly in excess of the average of former years, and that in the near future we may look for a much more rapid growth than occurred during the period covered by the last two censuses."

CHEAP WIRELESS MESSAGES.

"The inventor, Mr. Marconi, having met unexpected obstacles to the carrying on of his experiments in wireless ocean telegraphy in a sister colony, my Ministers deemed it expedient to invite him to continue his operations on the coast of Nova Scotia, and they availed themselves of his presence in Canada to enter into negotiations, resulting in an arrangement through which, should the project prove as successful as is hoped for, the Government and people of Canada will enjoy the benefits of the invention on very favorable terms, including rates for transatlantic messages very much below those now existing."

"I may congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of the revenue and on the steady and continuous expansion of the general business of the country, as evidenced by the increased volume of exports and imports."

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

"With the view of still further facilitating and developing our trade with other countries, it will probably be found expedient to increase the number of commercial agencies, and Parliament will be asked to consider the desirability of making additional provision for that purpose."

"I have also pleasure in informing you that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand have accepted an invitation from my Government to attend a conference in London next June for the consideration of trade, transportation, cable, and other matters of intercolonial concern, and it is hoped that the meeting may lead to an extension of Canadian trade with those important portions of His Majesty's dominions."

STEAMERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

"I have further to advise you that

PAID \$1,000 AN ACRE.

C.P.R. Secures Land for Car Shops at Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The construction of the great C.P.R. locomotive works and car shops at Montreal is now assured. The big land deal was practically closed on Monday evening, and all that remains to be done is the completion of a few notarial deeds. As a result of the deal, the C.P.R. has acquired 380 acres of land in the northeast of the city, upon which the big works will be erected, at a cost of several million dollars. While the exact figures are not general, it is learned that the 380 acres will cost the company over \$400,000, or at the rate of \$1,000 an acre. The work of building the new works will be commenced as soon as possible, and within a comparatively short time Montreal will probably have one of the finest locomotive and car plants on the continent, enabling the C.P.R. to cope with the enormous increase in the demands required.

BOYCOTTING DENOUNCED.

Clergy Opposing Practices of Irish League.

A despatch from London says:—A telegram to the Times from Cork says that though the Catholic bishops generally have not discouraged boycotting, as now practised by the United Irish League, the minor clergy are less reticent.

In County Kerry, a curate vigorously denounced two agrarian outrages committed in his district, and called on the congregation to assist the authorities to bring the miscreants to justice. He pointed out that Pope Leo had condemned boycotting, and declared he could not understand a respectable man remaining a member of an organization resorting to such "hellish work."

WILL USE DYNAMITE.

Irish Revolutionary Committee at Work.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Paris states that there is reason to believe that there is some truth in the recent rumors that an Irish Revolutionary Committee has been started in Paris to aid the Boer cause, with a dynamite campaign. Funds have already been supplied from sources which are known. The acting chief of the Irish-American Committee has just returned from South Africa.

PERSONATION COMES HIGH.

Four, Convicted in Montreal, to Pay Fine of \$500.

A despatch from Montreal says:—It is a very serious matter to be found guilty of personation in Montreal. Before Recorder Weir in the Recorder's Court on Monday afternoon, four citizens who were found guilty of personation at the civic elections on Feb. 1st, were each sentenced to a fine of \$500, or six months' imprisonment in default of payment, and an additional imprisonment of one month each. The recorder said he would have been more lenient, but the law left him no alternative, as the penalty was binding.

VERTICAL BEAM OF LIGHT.

Carried on a Locomotive Can Be Seen Ten Miles Off.

A despatch from Chicago says:—A practical demonstration of the utility of a new departure, which, it is claimed by railway officials, will effectively prove the solution in a large degree of the railway collision

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Winnipeg is agitating for Sunday street cars.

It is said that the C.P.R. will erect a big hotel at Rat Portage.

Mrs. William Rose, of London Ont., dropped dead on the street.

The carpenters of Winnipeg have demanded an increase of 2½ cents an hour for the coming season.

The six-year-old daughter of Mr. John Klingman, C.P.R. conductor died in Portage la Prairie on her way to church.

Two men were killed and two seriously injured by a boiler explosion in McLeod's pump shop at Portage la Prairie.

Transient trader's licenses have been fixed at \$75 in Sault Ste. Marie.

John Houle, for robbing a store in Winnipeg, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Alex Bain, a Hamilton bartender must pay a fine of \$50 for selling cigarettes to a youth.

An illicit whiskey still in full operation in the centre of Halifax was discovered by Inland Revenue officers.

A project is on foot to supply Cornwall with electric power developed at Mille Roches, four miles west of the town.

An American syndicate may purchase the old St. Lawrence Hall property in Montreal and erect a mammoth hotel.

Since May last 283 smallpox patients have been treated at Montreal's hospital and not one had been vaccinated.

Walter Gordon has been committed for trial at Boissevain, Man., for the murder of Charles Daw and James Smith.

The Northern Elevator Co. and the Winnipeg Elevator Co. will erect a half million dollar elevator in Winnipeg next spring.

The Cataract Power Company of Hamilton will extend the line of the Radial Electric Railway from Burlington to Oakville.

In recognition of his services to the British army, in writing his book on the war in South Africa, Conan Doyle has been elected a life member of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Messrs. William and Walter Stewart, architects, Hamilton, have been awarded the contract for building the \$12,500 Carnegie library at Collingwood.

The Dominion Government is making an agreement with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company that will, it is hoped, prove of great advantage to Canada.

Main street property, next to the Dominion Bank, in Winnipeg, has been sold for \$8,000 a foot to R. J. Mackenzie, formerly of Toronto. A ten-storey structure will be erected.

Edward W. Cleversley, of Hamilton, employed by Hendrie & Co., is said to have defaulted some \$2,000. He was an intimate friend of R. T. Lancefield, the missing Hamilton librarian, and, like him, played the races.

FOREIGN.

The Italian King has given Signor Crispi's widow a \$3,000 pension.

Owing to the fire in Paterson, N.J., the tax records of the city have been lost.

The troopship Manhattan has arrived at Cape Town with part of the Mounted Rifles on board.

A prominent chemist at St.

despatch from London says:—Although the Anglo-Japanese treaty is as a great surprise to the public it is a fact that it is its publication more than its contents which astonishes the diplomatic world. It is no news that an understanding of similar purport to the present treaty has existed for several years between Great Britain and Japan.

It was an open diplomatic secret, also, that Japan, acting under a misunderstanding, was anxious to openly oppose Russian aggression in Manchuria. When the crisis became acute, Great Britain restrained Japanese friends, and went so far as to say that she must refuse any assistance because her eyes were entirely occupied in Africa. It was then, and not then, that Japan made the terms possible with Russia, and to Korea, and abandoned the idea of interference in Manchuria. A fresh alliance is made, and is more important, it is published to the world. Why? The circumstances under which the treaty obtained give it the significance of ultimatum in the estimation of diplomats. What fresh action is it designed to check, they do not require much secret knowledge to supply the answer. The treaty furnishes at least the same news that Great Britain and Japan are determined not to let Russia to encroach further territorially in China. It was only that China mustered up courage enough to refuse Russia's demands concerning Mongolia. China encouraged in the refusal by Great Britain, Japan and the United States. In the present frame of mind of her rulers, however, China receives something more substantial sympathetic advice to induce virtually to defy her powerful neighbor. Moreover, there is not the least doubt that it was Russia's intention to persist in her designs, to the set-back of China's first aim. It is not an unreasonable inference, therefore, that China's resistance upon being backed up in the resistance of the Russian despatches by an open declaration from supporters. It was out of the notion that the United States would join in alliance for the protection of China, but American sympathy with that object has been declared, and this counted for

Russia's plans, of course, have not been disclosed. How far they will be checked by the treaty the future only can develop. The first impression Europe seems to be that the Russian Government has been checked, but this may prove a premature conclusion. It must be remembered that nothing short of a great war would lead Great Britain to abandon her policy of generations, and make an alliance with another power. It may be inferred also that the occasion to act under the new treaty will arise, if at all, within the few weeks. The Far East, therefore, may be the centre of the world's strife this spring.

NOTORIOUS GOURMAND.

Five Hard-Boiled Eggs Were His Undoing.

A despatch from Antwerp says:—Leyssens, a notorious gourmand, attended himself to death at Malin. He frequently ate for wagers, achievements including twelve of sausages and an sitting, 300 lbs and two pounds of bread at a time. The fatal wager was that he would not eat seventy hard-boiled eggs in an hour. When the time expired Leyssens had devoured only 69, consequently he lost the bet. He afterwards became violently ill and soon expired.

consider the desirability of making an additional provision for that purpose. "I have also pleasure in informing you that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand have accepted an invitation from my Government to attend a conference in London next June for the consideration of trade, transportation, cable, and other matters of intercolonial concern, and it is hoped that the meeting may lead to an extension of Canadian trade with those important portions of His Majesty's dominions."

STEAMERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

"I have further to advise you that my Government, having caused inquiry to be made, has reached the conclusion that the establishment of direct steamship service with South Africa would enable Canada to secure in that country a profitable market for her varied products, and to that end will endeavor to arrange for such a service."

Reference is also made to the invitation to the Premier to attend the coronation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. W. F. Maclean introduced a bill entitled "An Act regarding telephones and telephone companies." He explained that the measure was based upon the present law governing railways and telegraphs. The object is to give the Government control, including charges for messages and rentals of telephones. These tolls may be revised from time to time by the Governor-in-Council. The bill also provides against unfair discrimination, and against the giving of rebates. It also compels every telephone company to give the use of its system to any other company on fair terms, and it empowers the Government to take over any telephone system should it choose to do so.

Mr. Lancaster (Conservative, Lincoln and Niagara) introduced a bill to amend the railway Act. It is a measure compelling railway companies to provide cattle guards at all crossings. At present the law does not require a railway company to keep up cattle guards against animals not under the control of human beings. Mr. Lancaster pointed out that he had introduced a similar measure last year. It was referred to a special committee and disappeared. He expressed the hope that it would have better luck this time.

PREACHING FOR PEACE.

Bishop Hartnell's Vigorous Campaign.

A despatch from London says:—Bishop Hartnell, according to the latest mail advices from the Cape, has been preaching with great force to Dutch and English congregations in Cape Colony on the moral aspects of the war, taking the British side with almost passionate earnestness, and appealing to the Boer soldiers, after their heroic resistance, to be brave enough to acknowledge defeat and desist from warfare which could not be justified on the grounds of expediency or necessity. The American bishop also boldly predicted the reunion of the warring races in South Africa almost as speedily as the North and South had been drawn together after the Civil War.

BOER LAAGER TAKEN.

Commandant Vanzyl Killed and Laager Captured.

A despatch from Tarkastad, Cape Colony, says:—Colonel Price attacked Wessels and Bester's commando at Klaarfontein, 25 miles to the northwest of this place, early on the 30th inst. The enemy promptly retired, leaving their laager in our hands. Commandant Vanzyl was killed and two rebels and 31 horses captured. Our casualties were nil.

payment, and an additional imprisonment of one month each. The recorder said he would have been more lenient, but the law left him no alternative, as the penalty was binding.

VERTICAL BEAM OF LIGHT.

Carried on a Locomotive Can Be Seen Ten Miles Off.

A despatch from Chicago says:—A practical demonstration of the utility of a new departure, which, it is claimed by railway officials, will effectively prove the solution in a large degree of the railway collision problem, was made on Wednesday night on the C. M. and St. P. Railroad, near here.

The device consists of an exceedingly powerful headlight, which not only perfectly illuminates the track with an intensely brilliant shaft of light for a distance of a mile, but also embraces the striking and novel feature of a beam of light of almost equal brilliancy penetrating over seven hundred feet above, which can be clearly seen ten miles distant. It is thereby possible for approaching trains to absolutely locate each other by this vertical shaft of light, though miles apart, and it is this feature which railroad officials claim will eliminate the possibility of collision.

HORRIBLE LIBELS.

Germans in Natal Denounce Abuse of British Troops.

A despatch from Durban, Natal, says:—A largely attended meeting of Germans was held on Sunday in the new German settlement. An indignant protest was signed, denying on personal knowledge the slanders on the British troops that have appeared in the German press at home. Most of the speeches were in German. The speakers described the newspaper statements as horrible libels and devilish lies. They cited evidence to prove that the charges were false, and paid tributes to the British for their good treatment of the Germans here. They declared that although they loved their Fatherland, they honored the British for their attitude in the war, and condemned the conspiracy against them which was meeting with support in the German press.

CANAL TRAFFIC.

Freight Handled Past Season Totalled 28,403,065 Tons.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The annual statement of traffic on the Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and St. Lawrence canals, issued by the Railways and Canals Department, shows that during the past season 28,403,065 tons of freight have been handled. This is the maximum of freight traffic on these canals, and exceeds that of 1900 by 2,759,982 tons. The passenger traffic shows 59,663 passengers carried, or 1,108 fare increase over 1900. The average monthly tonnage was 3,463,788. During the season the American canal passed 25,582,038 tons, an increase of 1,974,684 over 1900. The passengers totalled 29,701, a decrease of 6,612 compared with the previous year. The Canadian canal passed 2,801,027 tons, an increase of 785,368 tons. The passengers carried totalled 29,362, an increase of 7,720 over the previous season. The total freight of the American canal was 90 per cent. of the whole and 50 per cent. of passengers; the Canadian canal 10 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively.

A little girl was just finishing her evening prayer when she abruptly asked her mother to "please leave the room."

Edward W. Cleverley, of Hamilton, employed by Hendrie & Co., is said to have defaulted some \$2,000. He was an intimate friend of R. T. Lancefield, the missing Hamilton librarian, and, like him, played the races.

FOREIGN.

The Italian King has given Signor Crispi's widow a \$3,000 pension. Owing to the fire in Paterson, N.J., the tax records of the city have been lost.

The troopship Manhattan has arrived at Cape Town with part of the Mounted Rifles on board.

A prominent chemist at St. Louis says that sugar is as injurious to the human body as alcohol.

Notwithstanding the Kaiser's opposition Christian Science is being exploited in northeast Germany.

Mr. W. H. K. Redmond collected \$5,000 Sunday night in New York for the Irish cause.

Lord Salisbury has lent his Arlington street residence to the Irish Industries Association for the St. Patrick's Day sale.

The citizens of the Danish West Indies are not pleased with the transfer of the islands to the United States.

The Lackawanna Steel Company, of West Seneca, Erie county, N.Y., was incorporated on Friday with a capital of \$40,000,000.

All the potteries west of East Liverpool, Ohio, including the plants at Evansville, Ind., and Peoria, Ill., have consolidated.

By eating canned tomatoes the two little children of Harvey May, of Howard City, Mich., were poisoned to death.

Thomas Kenny went to the morgue at Peoria, Ill., and declared the body of a man killed by a trolley car was not his.

Picked men are to hunt down the members of the Jack Musgrove band of bandits in New Mexico, with a view to exterminating them.

Des Moines, Ia., City Council has decided to close all churches, theatres, and to prohibit all public gatherings until the smallpox epidemic shall have abated.

James Davidson, of Chicago, fatally shot his wife, Flora, seriously wounded his father-in-law and brother-in-law, and was then beaten into insensibility with a baseball bat by the wounded brother-in-law.

Miss Vida Goldstein, delegated by the government of Victoria, Australia, to enquire into the methods of penal institutions of the United States, will spend a month visiting the leading prisons of the United States.

Because he neglected to furnish his building with fire escapes and life lines, J. W. Gillham, proprietor of the Empire Hotel, St. Louis, is held responsible for the death of the eleven persons who lost their lives when the hotel was burned last Sunday.

SILVER THROAT FOR GIRL.

Kaiser's Surgeon Will Make an Experiment.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Prof. Bergmann, the Kaiser's surgeon, has a case on hand which is attracting the widest attention among medical men. It is that of a young girl who has been tongue-tied for two years. Terror, caused by a violent assault, paralyzed the muscles of the tongue.

Prof. Bergmann has taken the case after several unsuccessful attempts have been made by other specialists to restore speech. His plan is to cut out the top of the throat and replace it with an artificial organ of silver.

The operation, which will be witnessed by eminent surgeons from far and near, will take place at the end of this month.

The Man in Fur Coat.

"It has left off snowing," said Mordaunt, "and I must be on the move."

"What, without finishing the debate on ghosts?" demanded Ernstone.

"We have finished it."

"No; there was an amendment. Wilson has just asserted that, allowing an intelligent purpose, it is within the province of reasonable speculation to admit the possibility of spectral appearances."

A grave young man in the corner nodded.

"Which does away entirely with the existence of the traditional chain-clanking ghosts of our nursery days," he explained.

"Oh, I grant you," said Mordaunt, "the chain-clanking ghost is quite obsolete now. More's the pity."

"The chain-clanking," mused Ernstone, "may be taken to have been in some sort the tonal expression of past regrets, and suggestive entirely of the 'Ghost with a Past.' Permit me to congratulate you again upon that very excellent coat of yours, Mordaunt."

Mordaunt had, while Ernstone was speaking, unhitched from a peg a magnificent fur-lined coat, which he was proceeding to put on, not without a degree of conscious, if subdued, pride.

"There is not such another coat in Oxbridge, I am willing to wager," continued Ernstone.

Perhaps Mordaunt was of the same opinion as he left his friend's lodgings and stepped out into the night. The air struck chill upon his face, an east wind blew, and now and then a belated snow-flake touched him clammily as he walked.

He had not gone far when, turning a corner of the street, he suddenly saw on the opposite pavement the figure of a man passing beneath a lamp-post. His eye was oddly attracted by this figure. It was walking in the same direction as himself, and parallel with Mordaunt, keeping pace with him as he stepped briskly on.

It was not only this circumstance, however, that had excited Mordaunt's attention. It was the singular coincidence of the man being clad like himself, in a heavy and magnificently lined fur coat, its collar turned up about the ears of its wearer, concealing his face.

The parting words of the grave young under-graduate recurred to him—"There's not such another coat in Oxbridge, I will wager." And yet here, not a quarter of a mile from the house which he had just left, he was confronted by a stranger wearing precisely such another coat as his own.

Mordaunt was piqued by the coincidence. He was annoyed, too, by what appeared to be a persistency of imitation on the part of the stranger.

The street was a long one and there were few foot passengers about. After traversing another hundred yards, Mordaunt experienced a sensation of resentment against the man whose fur coat seemed a kind of impertinent comment upon his own, determined to cross the street, and by this means put to the test his growing suspicion that the stranger was making a mock of him.

He did so; and as he left the pavement the stranger on the opposite side left the pavement too, and at the same moment crossed the road, passing a little in front of Mordaunt.

as his own was indeed a comical circumstance.

He ascended the narrow stairs, still chuckling to himself at his own remarkable exhibition of weakness. He had reached the landing upon which his rooms were situated, paused again at the threshold of his sitting-room, threw back the great fur collar of his coat, and with the laugh still on his lips, flung open the door and walked in.

The mellow light of a large shaded lamp shed a pleasant and soft radiance over the apartment. At the further end of it another door communicated with Mordaunt's bedroom. Between this door and the lamp stood a big armchair, in which it was his habit to read at night. Mordaunt entered, and the smile faded from his lips. He took one step only, stopped short, and his jaw fell, for in this armchair, directly confronting him, sat the figure of the stranger from whom he had just fled.

The stranger looked up, and their glances met. The room in that instant seemed to reel before Mordaunt's eyes. He stared through a mist at the face of the person sitting in the chair. The recognition was instantaneous; the stranger was a stranger no longer, and, with panic at his heart, Mordaunt uttered a stifled cry, and, turning, rushed headlong from the room.

Down the long flight of stairs, out into the darkness, and across the snowy quadrangle he ran, pausing only when he reached the chambers of a friend who lived at the further end of the college. Outside the door the oak was sported, but Mordaunt, heedless, of this grave academical barrier burst open the door and precipitated himself into the presence of a young man who was seated at his books before the fire.

The occupant of the room looked up, his eyebrows slightly elevated in a courteous surprise at the interruption, and smiled.

"You seem to be in haste!" he said. "There is something almost premonitory in your manner of entrance, my dear Mordaunt. I trust I am not to regard it as a hostile invasion? Will you not divest yourself of that—er—princely coat and sit down? I am at work, as you see; but still—"

"I have been the victim of a most diabolical experience!" Mordaunt interrupted impetuously. "Nothing will induce me to go back to my rooms to-night! You must give me a shakedown here; the sofa will do very well. But listen, Curtis!" And with a breathless and nervous volubility, he proceeded to narrate to the other in graphic outline the incident that had befallen him.

Curtis listened patiently.

"So," he said quietly, as Mordaunt paused an instant, "what then? You opened the door of your room and you saw—"

"The man in the fur coat—the man I had left in the street outside the college walls—sitting calmly there in my armchair!" continued Mordaunt. "And, great heavens, Curtis, the man was—"

"Well," asked Curtis, "who was the man?"

Mordaunt leaned back and regarded his friend with wide eyes of horror.

"Myself!" he ejaculated, in a frozen tone.

Curtis looked up quickly.

"No other! I saw before me, with the lamp light full upon it, my own face gazing at me across the table—ay, and clad, too, in the very coat that I was wearing myself! There I sat before my own eyes in flesh and blood, a living counterpart of what you see me now!"

Mordaunt shuddered. "By your leave, my dear Curtis, I will sleep on the sofa to-night," he said.

HOUSEHOLD.

POTATOES.

Potatoes, like people, require attention as they grow old. For instance, the jacket of a new potato is so thin that scarcely any effort is required to remove it. The skin of an old potato, on the other hand, often presents knots and furrows that must be removed even though the potato itself suffers in consequence. Old potatoes are better if allowed to soak a while in cold water, before boiling, and the addition of a spoonful of salt to the water in which they are boiled, has a tendency to render them less soggy.

As soon as a fork will enter potatoes easily, remove them from the stove, and if they are old, sprinkle a little salt over them, and take the dish to the door or window and shake it gently. This will render them mealy. We have seen old potatoes so delighted with this treatment, that their jackets have fairly burst, showing the white, mealy surface beneath. When this happens, as it always does if the potatoes are not hopelessly poor, hold them in the air long enough to allow the steam to escape from the dish, then remove the skins, set them in a warm place, and covered with a napkin until wanted for use. Potatoes treated in this way, however aged they may be, will seldom disappoint you.

An old fashioned way of preserving potatoes till spring, was to put a quantity of charcoal in the bottom of the potato bin; this was said to preserve their flavor, and to prevent the sprouts from shooting out so early as they otherwise would. A tub of water in the cellar will also keep frost from injuring potatoes, and other vegetables. Our grandfathers used always to keep it in the cellar for this purpose. The water in the tub will freeze solid before Jack Frost gets a chance at anything else.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Dressing for Baked Fowl—Chop fine 6 or 8 slices of stale bread. Season to taste with pepper, salt and sage; add 1 egg well beaten, 2 oz. butter, or a few slices of salt pork chopped fine, mix well together, and moisten with 1 cup hot water.

Butternut Cream Cake—One cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 2-3 cup milk, 1 2-3 cups flour, 1 egg, 3 teaspoons baking powder. Bake in layers, and put together with the following nut jelly: One large cup butternut meats rolled or chopped fine, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup sweet cream, yolk of 1 egg. Stir sugar, cream and egg together, and cook slowly until it thickens, stirring all the while. Add the meats, and let it cool before using. Ice the top. It is fine.

Minute Pudding—In a porcelain kettle bring 2 qts milk to a boil, salt, add 4 large, finely sliced, tart apples or 1 cup raisins. Quickly sift into the milk and flour with one hand, while thoroughly stirring with the other. Never cease stirring or it will become lumpy, and do not let it stop boiling or it will be heavy. Serve before it has time to fall, with cream. Although called minute pudding it takes several minutes before it is as thick as ordinary hasty pudding, as the flour has to be sifted into it so painstakingly, to give the other hand time to stir it thoroughly.

Indian Pudding—Few puddings to be served with cream flavored with

one and one-quarter cups of milk and little onion juice. Put in small in dipper and pour boiling around. Bake from five to minutes in hot oven. Turn shallow dish.

Sauce—One-half can tomatoes, saltspoons mixed pickle spice, bunch of thyme, one block of (loaf), one-half teaspoon of salt cook until pulp of tomato is and will pour through a sieve. This add one heaping tablespoon flour, and cook two minutes tablespoon of butter and a lemon juice.

DISH WASHING.

A homely subject; too often task is done in a manner too slo ly for the well being of the l Many otherwise neat and cl home-makers are culpably ca when it comes to dish washing like to cook, but I don't li wash dishes" is often heard. I to like it, take pride in your shining dishes, pans and imma dishcloths and towels.

The following is a good w wash dishes, but if you have a l way hold fast to it: Have pler clean, warm water, soft if pos in a clean dishpan, and with a cloth wash all drinking glasses if they held milk or cream first with cold water, then the maining glassware, rinse in water and dry on a clean dry t While drying these have the s ware, if any, in the dishpan, b then have the cups and se then plates, spoons and d China should be turned edgewise clean drainpan and hot water ed over them, then dried on a dry towel. Steel knives and should be washed, "scoured, and thoroughly dried.

Hotter water and soap shou used for the spiders, pots and black things; they, too, shoul thoroughly rinsed and dried. the stove off with paper before ing.

Empty the dish water, pr clean water and wash out dish t and cloths with soap, rinse wring dry and spread out wher will dry quickly. Treated thus will be sweet and cleah. Of the table, the dish and drain should be cleaned and wiped d fore dishcloths are put up.

Always remove all crumbs scraps from dishes with a piec bread, paper or rinse them w ter. Don't have slop for dish v and keep the dish water so free scraps and crumbs that the economical would not think of ing it for hogs.

THE VOICE OF THE TRUM

Illustrations of the Power o Poet.

During the Jubilee ceremon 1897, when the whole British n was celebrating the long and l reign of their beloved queen an growth and material greatness empire, a short poem appear morning in the Times. Before it had changed the whole to public feeling and sentiment.

The poem was Mr. Kipling's cessional." Into the national of triumph it interjected a no reverence which had been lacki was a serious word of warning and of modesty, uttered at a when self-glorification was the ness of the hour; a call to the science of the nation, which w stant recognition and gratitude

The other day a second poe Mr. Kipling stirred the British ple almost as deeply as the "I sional," had done, although in ferent way. It was in effect a raiment of the nation for the sciency of its military system

There were few foot passengers about. After traversing another hundred yards, Mordaunt experienced a sensation of resentment against the man whose fur coat seemed a kind of impertinent comment upon his own, determined to cross the street, and by this means put to the test his growing suspicion that the stranger was making a mock of him.

He did so; and as he left the pavement the stranger on the opposite side left the pavement too, and at the same moment crossed the road, passing a little in front of Mordaunt.

Mordaunt stared at him; but the stranger took no notice. In the darkness, his face, half hidden in the enormous folds of his coat, was effectually concealed. He proceeded to walk, still parallel with Mordaunt, on the opposite pavement as before, their relative positions unchanged.

Mordaunt repeated his experiment a few yards further on, and the stranger gravely once more accepted the interchange of their stations as though he were executing a geometrical figure. A sudden sense of insidious pursuit crept over Mordaunt; he shuddered, he knew not why; his resentment gave way to a swift and meaningless apprehension. With this new sensation predominating him, he hurried forward, and presently plunged down a side street, thinking to elude his shadower by a quick manoeuvre.

To his surprise—even to his alarm—he was the next instant aware that the man in the fur coat was again walking exactly opposite to him on the further pavement.

The continued propinquity of this man commenced to affect Mordaunt strangely; a nervousness quite foreign to his ordinary nature assailed him, and he hastened his pace.

But the quicker he walked the quicker walked the stranger. Mordaunt, exasperated out of patience, crossed deliberately, with the intention of addressing the man, and demanding some explanation of his persistent intrusion. Again, however, the other at the same moment proceeded to cross also, and the two met in the middle of the narrow street. Mordaunt stopped.

"Excuse me—" he began.

The figure, arrested in his progress, paused for the fraction of a second and glanced at Mordaunt. His face was muffled in the collar of his coat, his features hidden; but Mordaunt instinctively shrank back, and a curious fear gripped his heart. What words he may have intended to utter froze on his tongue. With a silent gesture the figure moved on, and reached the opposite pavement.

Again Mordaunt struck sharply round a corner into a wider street; not for some distance did he dare to look over his shoulder. At length he hazarded a quick side-glance, and shivered. In spite of his fur coat he felt a sensation of cold. Resolutely setting his face towards the college walls, which now loomed up greyly out of the darkness in front of him, he hastened forward. Then, as he approached the college, a sudden uncontrollable impulse of flight caused him to break swiftly into a run. He hammered, panting, at the college gate.

"Quick!" he cried. "Quick!" And as the door swung open. "Don't let that man in!" he added to the astonished porter, and fled across the quadrangle.

II.

At the staircase leading to his rooms he paused to take breath, and for the first time the absurdity of his conduct struck him in its practical light.

To take fright at the figure of a harmless pedestrian whose way had chanced to lie in the same direction

the man?"

Mordaunt leaned back and regarded his friend with wide eyes of horror. "Myself!" he ejaculated, in a frozen tone.

Curtis looked up quickly. "No other! I saw before me, with the lamp light full upon it, my own face gazing at me across the table—ay, and clad, too, in the very coat that I was wearing myself! There I sat before my own eyes in flesh and blood, a living counterpart of what you see me now!"

Mordaunt shuddered. "By your leave, my dear Curtis, I will sleep on the sofa here," he replied.

"I am not sure," said Curtis, that I altogether blame you. I should also feel indisposed to encounter a second time my own double in my own room. To-morrow morning perhaps—"

Mordaunt nodded.

When the following morning Mordaunt's scout went at the usual hour to wake him, he was surprised to discover the bedroom empty; he was also surprised at another discovery, which sent him hurrying downstairs. At the foot of the stairway he met Mordaunt himself.

"Why, Mr. Mordaunt, sir, I was wondering what had become of you!" began the servant. "I seed you hadn't slept in your bed last night, sir; and just as well, Mr. Mordaunt, for you as 'you didn't!' added the scout significantly.

"Why so, Manton?" inquired Mordaunt, preparing to ascend the stairs.

"Why so, sir? Why, because half the ceiling has fallen down in the night on to the top of your pillow, sir; and, sure enough, if you'd been lying there, Mr. Mordaunt, yourself, you'd have been crushed to death, sir—smothered, for certain, that's why!"

Mordaunt made no answer, but pushed past him. The sight that met him as he entered his bedroom a moment later bore out the servant's statement. A solid fragment of masonry, becoming detached in some way from the wood supports of the ceiling, had fallen, dragging with it a mass of mortar and woodwork, directly upon the spot where, under ordinary circumstances, Mordaunt's head would have lain. He gazed at the debris on the pillow before him with a strange tremor at his heart. His pulse beat quicker. He realised something of a sudden, and miraculous escape from inevitable destruction—as of a man whose foot has been arrested on the edge of a precipice.

And it may be that in that moment he breathed a prayer of gratitude to the Sender of Apparitions.—London Answers.

BENEFIT OF EXERCISE.

Next to bodily cleanliness, exercise may be reckoned as the greatest aid to beauty. In fact, exercise is almost necessary to cleanliness, for it is a great incentive to perspiration, which is nature's way of throwing the impurities of the body to the surface of the skin, from where they are then removed by the use of water. Open-air exercise should be taken every day, but according to strength. One should return home after walking, riding or cycling with a sense of being pleasantly fatigued, but without any feeling of exhaustion. Exercise should be taken regularly, and, if possible, dumbbells should be used night and morning. The corset should not be worn while exercising with dumbbells. Skipping is an excellent exercise for the figure and it is one of which our grandmothers were fond. It is usual with children to throw the rope forward when skipping, but it is far better to throw it backward, for it expands the chest much better.

salt, added 4 large, finely sliced, tart apples or 1 cup raisins. Quickly sift into the milk and flour with one hand, while thoroughly stirring with the other. Never cease stirring or it will become lumpy, and do not let it stop boiling or it will be heavy. Serve before it has time to fall, with cream. Although called minute pudding it takes several minutes before it is as thick as ordinary hasty pudding, as the flour has to be sifted into it so painstakingly, to give the other hand time to stir it thoroughly.

Indian Pudding—Few puddings to be served with cream flavored with nutmeg are as satisfactory as corn meal. Let 2 qts milk scald or heat, and slowly stir into it 1 pt sifted meal, stirring the while to keep down the lumps. Cook as long as possible, constantly stirring to keep down the lumps without allowing it to scorch. Then turn into a covered earthen or porcelain pudding dish, with salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or more molasses. The meal swells, and whenever the pudding becomes hard during the first day, stir in enough milk to keep it liquid and cooking instead of drying and burning. Serve the second day at dinner, or if preferred, keep it and serve cold, sliced. Some cooks add an egg, but it is no improvement. For a larger dish double recipe. Have a moderate oven.

Unfermented Wine—Take half-gallon self-sealing jars, put in one layer of good ripe grapes picked off the stem and one layer of granulated sugar. Make layer of grapes about two inches thick and layer of sugar three-fourths inch thick. Put in a layer of grapes and one layer of sugar, one after the other, until jar is full, then seal up tight, and set in dark cellar about the first of January. Strain through cheese-cloth by dripping all night. Don't press the grape, as this gives a bitter taste. Then put in any kind of bottle, and you can keep it 10 years.

Fig Puffs—One and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of butter, one and one-quarter cups of milk, one egg thoroughly beaten, two-thirds cup figs, chopped and dredged with flour. Bake in moderate oven.

Prune Jelly—Soak one pound of prunes in one quart of water three hours, drain them, and strain the water in which they have been soaked, to which add one pound of sugar. Put on stove and let come to a boil. Now add prunes, which have had the stones removed, and been picked up into small pieces, and boil for about fifteen minutes. Stir into the boiling prunes one-half box of gelatine, which has been soaked in a little cold water. Add the juice of one lemon, and pour into a mold. Set away to harden, and serve with whipped cream.

Nut Bread—Set a sponge of one cup of entire wheat flour, one cup of white flour, one-half cake of compressed yeast, one cup of milk. When light add two tablespoons of brown sugar, one teaspoon of salt, one-quarter pound of shelled hickory nuts, and enough entire wheat flour to make stiff as can be stirred with spoon. Put in pan, let rise for one hour, and bake one hour.

Heavenly Hash—Select twelve medium-sized oranges of good shape and color. Cut a small circular piece from the stem of each and remove the pulp in small pieces with a spoon. To the pulp add one small can of pineapple (sliced), two ripe bananas, quartered and sliced, one-quarter pound of seeded Malaga grapes. Sweeten to taste. Fill the orange shells and garnish with candied cherries.

Egg Timbale—Six eggs beaten slightly, one level teaspoon of salt, one shake of pepper for each egg, one-half peppercorn of red pepper,

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The other day a second poem Mr. Kipling stirred the British people almost as deeply as the "sional," had done, although in ferent way. It was in effect a raiment of the nation for the efficiency of its military system its neglect to educate and train officers and to drill its men; a self-complacency which assumes although cricket and football demand practice, all Englishmen soldiers by birth. Opinions may differ, as they do, very widely, but to the literary merits of the and as to the truth of its charge. But there are no two opinions the impression which it has made.

Both these instances, although same man happens to figure in are illustrations of the power of the poet, the artist in any field, to the people. No statesman, no how plain and potent his could have accomplished so much a speech, unless, indeed, it were eloquence, which is art, rather by facts.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE

A Worm That Nearly Destroyed Country.

It was in 1731 that Holland narrowly escaped inundation along its coasts because the timbers of the dykes in many parts were discovered to be unsound. The timely discovery of the real condition of the saved the country from an awful catastrophe, the full extent of which was comprehended by only a few Dutchmen. The timbers had been honeycombed by the teredo, or worm. This creature burrows into any wood immersed in sea water, and digs channels along the grain of the wood, living and often dying timber. The worm grows to some localities, to a length of twelve inches, its girth being of a half inch, and the curious about its whip-like body is its deadness. It cannot bear its weight; it will break if subjected to any strain. It will burrow straight along the grain of the wood, turned aside by a knot or rail no matter how many of these may be burrowing in the same wood, they never run their heads into one another. By its marvellous instinct they keep of each other's preserves. We recently seen a cross-section of an eighteen inches in diameter, and counted no fewer than 800 dykes.

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

In these days of wars and revolutions, the question of insuring a soldier is receiving attention. It has now been formed in France a society called "La Providence Soldat," which enables him to provide against mishaps, fatal or otherwise, incidental to his service. For a lump sum of eighteen francs (\$3.75), he can insure himself against accidents during the years he serves in a regiment. He joins the reserves he pays 1 franc for each period he is "up." If injured he receives allowances, and in the case of accidental death his family will be entitled to \$250.

Wife—"Do you know I have a little mouth? In the glass doesn't look large enough to hold tongue." Husband (testily) "doesn't."

and one-quarter cups of milk, a onion juice. Put in small cups ippier and pour boiling water ind. Bake from five to seven ites in hot oven. Turn into low dish.

uce—One-half can tomatoes, four spoons mixed pickle spice, one h of thyme, one block of sugar f), ore-half teaspoon of salt. Let until pulp of tomato is soft will pour through a sieve. To add one heaping tablespoon of e, and cook two minutes in a spoon of butter and a little n juice.

DISH WASHING.

homely subject; too often the is 'done in a manner too sloven- for the well being of the home. y otherwise neat and cleanly e-makers are culpably careless n it comes to dish washing. 'I to cook, but I don't like to h dishes' is often heard. Learn like it, take pride in your clean, ing dishes, pans and immaculate cloths and towels.

ie following is a good way to h dishes, but if you have a better hold fast to it: Have plenty of n, warm water, soft if possible, clean dishpan, and with a clean h wash all drinking glasses first, hey held milk or cream rinse with cold water, then the re- ning glassware, rinse in tepid er and dry on a clean dry towel. le drying these have the silver- e, if any, in the dishpan, barring have the cups and saucers a plates, spoons and dishes. na should be turned edgewise in a n drainpan and hot water pow- ver them, then dried on a clean towel. Steel knives and forks ld be washed, 'scoured, rinsed thoroughly dried.

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THE VOICE OF THE TRUMPET.

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EFFECTIVE BOER TACTICS.

OUR GENERALS NOT ALWAYS TO BLAME FOR DISASTERS.

Enemy Stalked Patiently, Silently and Warily as if a Wild Animal.

Writing in the London Daily Mail, H. H. S. Pearce says:—When a British column suffers a disaster that cannot be directly traced to a commander's incompetence or carelessness we are perhaps too apt to assume that the Intelligence Officer has been negligent in some respect.

Wonder that Boers numbering a thousand or more can get within striking distance for an effective rush at night without being seen by our patrols is natural enough to those who do not know what Boer methods of scouting are.

A great many soldiers have learnt the game by long experience, and can play it off against their wily adversaries to some purpose. Others, however, ate mere children at it, and will not be safe from surprises until they have been taught that the Boer, being a sportsman by habit, stalks an enemy patiently, silently and warily as he would stalk any wild animal. He can often locate his game without seeing it, because he knows how to read the signs that tell little or nothing to unpractised observers. And it must be remembered also that he can still command the services of native spies, whose sight is so keen that they can count a herd of cattle miles off, and estimate the rate at which troops are moving by a column of dust.

SOMETHING FOR EMERGENCY.

The trained hunter does not need such assistance. He can always trust to himself. The customs of a British column present no more difficulty to him than the habits of any game he is accustomed to follow, and we may be sure neither De Wet nor any other commandant of reputation would venture to attack before mastering all the knowledge necessary for his purpose. A haphazard dash at night without previous reconnaissance is not in their line. But they do not scout according to our methods or tire out horses in long rides on patrol. With them it is a rule to keep something in hand for an emergency. That is the great secret of their mobility, the reason why they generally get away when pursued. The Boer system of reconnoitering is simple enough, and easily understood if we try to imagine what a hunter would do who wanted to watch the movement of a great herd until the biggest antelope separated from it, and then work round stealthily for a shot at them.

HOW THEY RECONNOITRE.

First of all he would do as a Boer scout does—climb to the top of some kopje commanding wide views over the veldt in all directions, and remain there, if need be, for hours, lying quiet all the while lest he should startle some birds or wild animals that happened to be near him, and thus betray his whereabouts. Anything that moves there can be seen by him a league off. If it gets behind some detached hill which screens it from view, he will wait long enough to satisfy himself whether the game has doubled back or gone off in a fresh direction, or is quietly browsing on the reverse slope. In the last case he makes up his mind to get nearer and descends from his post of observation cautiously, knowing full well that they have sentries somewhere on the crest of that hill. His horse will stop, if need be where he left it; so, bending low to dodge from rock to rock, or creeping through long grass, or running along

passed their foremost line of watch- ers.

Thus a formidable force is brought together at a point leagues distant from the billets its men occupied two or three hours earlier. The best intelligence officer, served by the keenest scouts, if they do not know every dodge that the Boer is cunning in may have learned no more than that a few detached bands of ragged burghers were hovering about.

Thus the opportunity for a dash comes, and De Wet has shown that he knows how to profit by such chances when the odds are all in his favor. But he may reckon without his host some day, and the oftener he practises these tactics the better will be our chance of catching him.

THE LAZY MAN'S DODGE.

A very lazy man was once asked by his wife to dig the potatoes in the garden. He consented, and, after digging for a few minutes, went into the house and said he had found a coin.

He washed it off and it proved to be a fifty cent piece. He put it in his pocket and went back to work.

Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off it, and this time it was a twenty-five cent piece. He put it in his pocket.

"I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife; "I think I'll take a short nap."

When he awoke he found that his wife had dug all the rest of the potatoes. But she found no coins. It then dawned upon her that she had been "worked."

A CRUSHING REPLY.

Mme. de Stael was angry with the Count de Choiseul for witty stings and sarcasms of which he had made her the subject. Once the two enemies met in a drawing-room. Mme. de Stael and the Count greeted each other on account of the laws of politeness.

"We have not seen each other for a long time," said she.

"Oh, madam," replied he, "I have been ill!"

"Have you?"

"I thought I was poisoned!"

"Alas! Perhaps you had bitten your tongue!"

This terrible cut fell like a thunderbolt on the Count, so famous for his slanders and scandals. He bowed low and withdrew, unable to utter a word in reply.

A DISQUIETING REASON.

A good story is told of a naval officer whose ship was stationed off the coast of Ceylon, and who went off for a day's shooting along the coast, accompanied by a native attendant well acquainted with the country. Coming to a particularly inviting river, the officer resolved to have a bath, and asked the native to show him a place where there were no alligators. The native took him to a pool close to the estuary. The officer thoroughly enjoyed his dip, and while drying himself he asked his guide why there were never any alligators in that pool.

"Because, sar," promptly replied the Cingalese, "they plenty 'fraid of shark."

HARD WORKED.

Youth (reading cheap novel)—"I'm out of all patience with that George Fitzallwyn in the story—the hard work he's giving his eyes. He doesn't deserve to have none."

Friend—"What's he been doing now?"

Youth—"This book is full of it. First he threw his eyes up to the ceiling, and then let them drop on the floor; then he darted them down a long corridor, and then rested them on the coal water of the boiler."

LAYING AN OCEAN CABLE.

One Extending No Less Than 8,000 Miles to be Laid.

The United States is about to embark on, what is claimed, will be one of the greatest undertakings of the twentieth century. This is the laying of the trans-Pacific cable, which will stretch from San Francisco to Manila, touching only at Honolulu and Guam.

The cable, which is now being manufactured in America, will be the longest submarine cable in the world, extending to no less than 8,000 miles. Indeed, the next longest is not even half as long. With this new addition there will be sufficient length of submarine cables in the world to more than girdle the earth eight times, or reach two-thirds of the way to the moon.

The pathway for the cable has already been mapped out by the United States steamship Nero which has made nearly a thousand soundings for the purpose. The estimated cost of this great undertaking is £4,000,000; and the cable is to be in actual operation within a couple of years.

In the manufacture of this vast length of cable the following enormous quantity of material will be used: 1,980 tons of copper wire, 1,260 tons of gutta-percha, 2,300 tons of jute yarn, 4,300 tons of compound and tar, and 12,000 tons of steel wire. When completed the weight of the cable will be equal to that of forty-eight locomotives.

In the laying of the cable, four vessels, specially designed for the work, and comprising a staff of 1,000 electricians and cable engineers, will be employed. Most of the space on board is, of course, taken up by cable tanks, of which each ship has three, about 40 feet in diameter, and capable of holding about a thousand miles of deep-sea cable.

WHEN BEING PAID OUT the cable runs over a large pulley at the stern of the ship, having to pass on its way from the tank over and under several retarding wheels and then under a dynamometer, which indicates the amount of strain to which it is being subjected. From there it passes out to drop to its resting place at the bottom of the ocean.

As soon as all the cable on board has been paid out the end is carefully sealed up and attached to a rope, the other end of which is attached to a buoy and left in the sea. The vessel then returns to port for more cable, with which she steams off again to the scene of operations, where the submerged cable-end is fished up, securely spliced to the new supply, and the work of cable-laying proceeded with as before.

In the absence of unforeseen difficulties the rate of progress is somewhere about seven nautical miles per hour, and in a couple of thousand fathoms of water the cable takes as long as three hours to sink to the bed of the ocean. To land the cable some interesting preparations are made. Shaved wheels are anchored on the shore, around which a line is passed and back to the cable-ship.

To this line the end of the cable to be landed is attached, and floating on large India rubber balloons, it is thus carried ashore. It should be mentioned that the land end of the cable is considerably larger than the submarine portion, and once on terra firma it is drawn to its proper inland position by hand or by horses. By this time the work of the cable-ship has, of course, practically come to an end, and the provision of another means of communication become an accomplished fact.



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While he crouches there, huddling beneath a bank so that the wind as it sweeps over him can hardly catch the taint of his presence, hundred of small deer may cross the veldt close near by, but he will not run the risk of startling them by a sound. The hunter who is after eland or wilde- beest does not shoot at springbok, but lets them go by while he watches those sentinels, whose movements tell him exactly what the great herd is doing behind the hill.

DELUSIVE WILD FOWL CRIES.

Substitute a British column for wild animals, a Boer scout's method of procedure will be precisely the same. If a small patrol passes so temptingly near that he might em- pty every saddle without risk of being caught, he will not fire a shot. He is after bigger game. That pa- trol may go on seeing nothing, hear- ing no sound but the wierd whistle of some strange wild fowl. Possibly it may ride on a league or two scouting the country within limits effectually enough and then get back to camp satisfied that there are no enemies anywhere near.

The Boers do not lay ambushes for two or three men when they have a raid in view. But that wild bird's shrill cry was probably heard by another Boer scout, who understood its meaning, and sent the signal on to comrades waiting with horses be- hind some distant kopje or among the buildings of a deserted farm.

These being too clever to trap a patrol whose absence would warn the British column of danger, scamper off in different directions, so that, if seen they may be taken for mere fugi- tives having no concerted plan. The chances are, however, that they will all get clear away long before the patrol comes within sight of them. Meanwhile the advanced scouts may have found out by cunning methods, learned from natives, exactly what precautions are being taken to guard the camp. Keeping keen watch on the sky-line, they will have seen ev- ery sentry posted at sunset and take note of the easiest way to get in through broken links of the outpost chain.

HOW NEWS IS CARRIED.

One scout carries this information back to the nearest group of com- rades whose hiding-place he knows, whence it is carried on by short re- lays to the commandant's head- quarters; the other remains to give warning if the British column should break camp or show signs of greater vigilance before the Boer main body can come up. That may possibly have been a dozen miles off at night- fall and not even concentrated. But the different detachments keep touch with each other, even when scattered over a wide area. At a word they are ready to move forward, converg- ing as they advance, and always se- cure against surprise until they have

"Because, sar," promptly replied the Cingalese, "they plenty 'fraid of shark."

HARD WORKED.

Youth (reading cheap novel)—"I'm out of all patience with that George Fitzallwyn in the story—the hard work he's giving his eyes. He doesn't deserve to have none."

Friend—"What's he been doing now?"

Youth—"This book is full of it. First he threw his eyes up to the ceiling, and then let them drop on the floor; then he darted them down a long corridor, and then rested them on the cool waters of the lake. Then he must have called them back somehow, for it says he bathed them in sad, salt tears, wiped them, and swept them with long lashes. Once he was idiot enough to rivet them on the dome, and when I left off was fixing them on a suit of clothes."

THE WRONG EXPRESSION.

A certain drill-sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his troops, was putting a party of recruits through the funeral service.

Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now I'm the corpse. Pay atten- tion." Having reached the end of the path he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remark- ed:

"Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you haven't got that look of regret you ought to have."

NEVER TOUCHED ONE.

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said Mrs. Talker to her husband, as she laid down a copy of a technical newspaper she had been perusing, and looked over her glasses at her better-half; "and it appears that before long we shall be able to get pretty well every- thing we want by just touching a button."

"It will never pay here," growled Mr. T. "You'd never be able to get anything that way."

"Why, not, John?"

"Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt."

PREFERRED PIECEWORK.

A newly enlisted recruit in the Scots Guards, being posted on sen- try for the first time, began his two hours' sentry-go by starting off at a run as fast as his legs could carry him. For some minutes he raced from one end of his post to the other; when the sergeant, seeing him from the guard-room, cried in amazement:

"Why, what on earth are you do- ing, man? Walk your post properly; you mustn't run!"

"Hoots, man!" shouted the re- cuit; "d'ye think I'm gaun to tak' half a day doin' twa hours, when I can get it done in an hour if I hurry up!"

A COVETED POST.

One of the London West-end clubs recently advertised for a secretary, and it had the extraordinary number of 1,200 applicants. Among them were one duke and three or four oth- er peers.

Aunt Maria (at concert)—"Josiah, what's the next thing to be done?" Uncle Josiah—"They're going to sing 'For a Thousand Years.'" Aunt Maria—"For goodness' sake, Josiah, telegraph the children what's keep- ing us!"

on large India rubber balloons, it is thus carried ashore. It should be mentioned that the land end of the cable is considerably larger than the submarine portion, and once on terra firma it is drawn to its proper in- land position by hand or by horses. By this time the work of the cable- ship has, of course, practically come to an end, and the provision of an- other means of communication be- come an accomplished fact.



CHILD'S DRESS.
2, 4, 6 Years.

Little children are never more charming than when dressed in simple frocks that fall from contrasting yokes and are unconfined at the waist. This very pretty model is suited to washable materials, and such light weight wools as cashmere, albatross and the like; but in the original is of Persian lawn, with yoke and trimming of needlework and straps of velvet ribbon buttoned on.

To cut this dress for a child of four years of age 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ¼ yard of all-over em- broidery and ¼ yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

POISONING WITH BAMBOO.

The young shoots of the bamboo are covered with a number of very fine hairs that are seen, under the microscope, to be hollow and spiked like bayonets. These hairs are commonly called bamboo poison by the white men resident in Java, for the reason that murder is frequently com- mitted through their agency. When a Javanese woman takes a fancy to a European, according to an official Dutch report, she will either have him or poison him if she gets the chance. She seeks any and every opportunity of mixing these infinitesimal hairs among his food, and they serve the purpose of irritating the whole length of the alimentary canal and setting up malignant dys- sentery. It may take a long time and many doses of this so-called poison to effect the purpose, but the native woman does not tire and death will surely result. The male native will also try this method of revenge for an affront. The planters know all this and dread the bamboo hair, but it is always difficult to determine whether the dysentery is caused by the poison or comes about naturally. When a planter finds him- self a prey to attacks of that com- plaint, his best course is to take a voyage to Europe.

Mrs. Gadabout—"What sort of person is Mrs. Mildman, who has moved in the next house to you?" Mrs. Chaffer—"I don't think much of her. Between you and me, I think she is next door to an idiot." Mrs. Gadabout (innocently)—"I think so, too, my dear."

She—"When are you going to give me the money to buy that new dress?" He—"Next week." "That's what you said last week." "Yes, and that's what I say now, and am going to say next week. I ain't the kind of man to say one thing one week and another thing next week."



Whitewear Sale

**STARTS
SATURDAY**

To those who have been waiting for our annual Whitewear Sale before getting their Spring supply this will be welcome news.

Money Saving

That's the idea of the sale.

Not anywhere within 50 miles of us can this assortment be bettered, and no where can our values be excelled—this sale was planned for a long time ago, every item carefully gone into. We present to buyers the product of the best manufacturers, which gives us and you a special price advantage.

Only fine quality Cottons, Lawns or Cambric used in these goods—fine Laces or fine Embroideries used in Trimming.

**Over One Hundred
Varieties to choose
from**

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION.

Special for THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

More interest is centered at this session of the Legislature on the Provincial Prohibition Act of the Government than on any other question; and it seems far more reaching in its consequences. More petitions have gone in for its enactment than on all other subjects put together and evidently more persons are watching its progress through its various stages in the House. Ever since the Province of Ontario had a separate legislature this question has been looked forward to, but the agitation and the final action has been delayed until the question of the constitutional authority of the provinces to pass such a law was settled.

It is hardly necessary to say here that in Manitoba the Conservative Government, under the premiership of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, enacted the law two or three years ago, and the question of its constitutionality was carried through all the courts up to the Privy Council, in England, the last court of resort in the British Empire, where its validity was fully sanctioned. Meantime a similar law was enacted in Prince Edward Island, and its validity has been sanctioned by the highest court in that Province.

Years ago, while this question of authority was yet unsettled, Sir Oliver Mowat, then premier, gave the public a written and carefully worded assurance that whenever the question became settled he would introduce as strong a prohibition law as would be warranted, if he were then premier. After he retired from the premiership and from the provincial government, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, his successor, gave an assurance that his government would stand by Sir Oliver's pledge. When he, in turn, retired the Hon. G. W. Ross, who was a member of both the former governments, also gave an assurance, as Premier, that he would also hold himself good for the assurance of both his predecessors. He

years ago, and to-day it is not lawful to sell a single glass of intoxicating liquors on any steamer on Ontario waters!

Then, by the provisions of the various amended license acts of the Liberal governments of the past twenty years or so a large number of the townships of the Province are to-day under actual prohibition. Here is a statement made by the Premier during his speech in the Legislature, already referred to:—

We have in Ontario 756 organized municipalities. In 141 of these are no tavern licenses issued at all; that is, in 20 per cent of all the municipalities there are no tavern licenses. In 435 municipalities one license each, and not more than two licenses. In 625 municipalities there is not a single shop license. In the Province of Quebec there is one license for each 635 people, as against one for each 700 in Ontario.

Mr. Ross might have added that in the entire county of Lennox and Addington the number of tavern licenses has been reduced from 46 in 1875 to 35 last year, and shop licenses from 8 in 1875 to 2 at the present time, while the number of commitments for drunkenness to our county jail has been greatly reduced. There are now in Lennox 8 municipalities, and three of these are now without a license at all: two with only one license each, and one with but two. In not one of them are there so many licenses in existence to-day as there were ten years ago.

All this time the Conservatives in the Legislature have stoutly opposed the enactment and the enforcement of these license laws, by which so much has been accomplished! The country is greatly indebted to the Liberal governments we have had for much of the sobriety and good liquor law enforcement we have in Ontario to-day.

THE BILL INTRODUCED.

As was expected, the main provisions of the new Provincial Prohibition bill are the same as those of the Manitoba act, which has now been declared constitutional. By following the provisions of that Act no doubt litigation has been avoided and no doubts need remain of its legality. That act prohibits the retail sale of liquors as a beverage and closes up all bar rooms, as such. The treating system, which is said to be the very worst and most dangerous feature of our present liquor system, will be thus done away with. In the opinion of a good many able and experienced men if nothing else be accomplished by such a measure that above will be a very important step towards the ultimate sobriety of the country.

There is nothing in the bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquors in this Province, so long as they are not sold here. They can be manufactured here and exported. There is nothing, either, to prevent persons from purchasing liquors outside of the Province and importing here for their own use. The enactment of such prohibitions are only in the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament. The Provincial Government can not, therefore, legislate on these things.

THE REFERENDUM.

The one new and somewhat unexpected feature of this bill is that, after its passage through the Legislature, it is provided it may not come in force until it has been submitted to a popular vote of the electorate of the

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Reserve

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WRITE FOR
REPORT

E. R. WOOD,
Managing

practical Temperance men and prohibitionists to parliament. In Hastings, for example, the electors gave a majority of 385 for principle of prohibition at the Dominion plebiscite, and then elected their only distiller to go to Parliament and help enact the law! That is one instance of many. As long as that mistake is continued, repeated how can they expect government to pass such a law as have voted for?

This government appears to be confronted with such condition these:—Nearly half the Legislature made up of Conservatives, who be depended on to oppose the Government in any measure, whether prohibition or non-prohibition. The liquor interests are fairly represented in the Liberal ranks—who support the Government general principles, but who oppose it on a prohibition measure. To expect any government, under circumstances, to introduce a strong Prohibition bill, and then to stall by it, as our system of parliamentary government requires simply to expect the government to commit political suicide. Nor is it at all help the prohibition movement for any government to undertake such a measure and defeat on it. That would be sin warning to all other governments to avoid so dangerous a rock.

**Over One Hundred
Varieties to choose
from.**

Corset Covers.

Drawers.

Night Gowns.

Skirts.

Our display of these goods occupies 75 feet of table and counter space. You are cordially invited to come and look over this display—no one asked to buy.

New goods coming in every week now - Dress Goods, Silks, Silk Waistings, Laces, Embroideries, etc.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co

Cheapside. Napanee.

THE BILL INTRODUCED.

Ontario has now become, in proportion to its population, the most temperate of all the Provinces of the Dominion, with less drinking and less drunkenness in proportion to its population than any, as the public records will show.


MUCH NOW UNDER PROHIBITION.

and importing here for their own use. The enactment of such prohibitions are only in the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament. The Provincial Government cannot, therefore, legislate on these things.

THE REFERENDUM

Barnum's Monkeys

One day a keeper accidentally broke a bottle of Scott's Emulsion near the monkey cage and the monkeys eagerly lapped it up from the floor. This suggested the idea that it might do them good. Since then the monkeys have received regular doses and the keepers report very few deaths from consumption. Of course it's cheaper to buy Scott's Emulsion than new monkeys—and that suits the circus men.

Consumption in monkeys
and in man is the same disease.
If you have it or are threaten-
ed with it can you
take the hint?



This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
TORONTO CANADA
50c and \$1. all druggists.

There seemed nothing to do under the circumstances but to attempt to prove that the question must be adopted a vote of the people. There was no other way, either, of getting a fair and non-partisan expression of the people's opinion.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES

That simply means that there might not be 100 voting against it, and 199,998 voting for it. The measure would be declared lost.

It means, too, that the liquorists, who reap the whole profits of the trade, need not go to any trouble whatever to rally their forces for the next election. All they need do will stay away, and, if necessary, as many as they can to stay away, as to keep the pro vote well below the 200,001 mark. And it means that the Prohibitionists, who have lost nothing personally to gain, must do all the trouble, labor and expense of the entire contest, and THEN suffer defeat, even though their majority may prove ten to one, if the who only reached 199,999!

Is not that all suggestive of when 'one shall chase a thousand' and 'two put ten thousand to flight'?

It seems pretty clear however had the Temperance elected their own earnest convictions to present them in the Legislature emergency as now faces us would have arisen. It seems equally that at the coming Legislatures the Temperance men should to it that those of the right should be alone supported.

Sure Cure for Sea Sickness, N
Maladies of this type yield instantly to
Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically
these complaints, just keep Nerviline.
A few drops in sweetened water gives
relief, and in the course of half an
cure is complete. A large 25c. bottle
line in the house will save doctor bill
vast amount of suffering every year.

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on
Deposits Repayable on
Demand

4%

Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' notice

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REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

H. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

ERRORS OF HISTORY

FICTIONS THAT FOR CENTURIES HAVE
POSED AS FACTS.

**Why the Colossus of Rhodes Could
Not Have Spanned the Harbor—The
Force of Leonidas at Thermopylae.
The William Tell Myth.**

There have been woven into history many interesting stories that time and investigation have proved myths, but in spite of the efforts of the iconoclasts these mistakes of history still pass current with many people.

Probably one of the most affecting scenes connected with the making of literature is that described in the oft repeated story of the blind poet Milton dictating "Paradise Lost" to his daughters. Dr. Johnson, however, has been quoted as denying it. He said, furthermore, that Milton never even permitted his daughters to learn to read and write.

A favorite "piece" with western and southern schoolboys on recitation and exhibition days was a set of verses telling of the heroic stand of Leonidas and his brave "300" at Thermopylae. The Abbe Barthelemy, who asserted that he had inquired minutely into the subject, wrote that, according to Diodorus, Leonidas had 7,000 men under him and that Pausanias gave the number of Leonidas' army as 12,000.

Did Caesar say to the pilot:

"Why do you fear? You have Caesar on board."

Many trustworthy historians declare that Caesar never used the words quoted.

The inside of cigar box covers are sometimes ornamented with a picture of the Colossus of Rhodes, with ships in full sail passing between the outstretched legs of the gigantic statue. These pictures reflect the popular and what for centuries was the historical idea of the Colossus, which was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. It may be interesting to know that all drawings of the statue are purely imaginary and, what is more, are modern, not ancient, efforts. The Colossus was erected in 355 B. C. The most trustworthy of ancient accounts of it is contained in a manuscript dating about 150 B. C. in which the height of the statue is given as 105 feet. The entrance to the harbor of Rhodes is 350 feet across, so that it was manifestly impossible that the legs of the Colossus should span the entrance to the port or that ships should sail beneath it.

As a matter of fact the Colossus was not built across the harbor, but on an open space of ground near it; but, for all that, it was a wonderful statue.

People whose sympathies are easily aroused have wept over the wrongs of Belisarius, the conqueror of the Vandals, who, many were taught, "begged his bread at the city gates" after having commanded victorious armies and been of much service to the state. The good old general was unquestionably an unfortunate and much abused man, but there is no proof that he begged his living at the city gates or elsewhere. Yet Van Dyke engraved him and David, the great Frenchman, painted him, and tragedies and romances were written around him in the belief that he did sit at the city gates a forlorn and disconsolate object with palm outstretched for alms.

The facts are, a conspiracy against

OUR MOTTO:

"Accuracy, Care and Attention."

Our continued success in business the best proof that we enjoy the unbounded confidence of the public. We dispense drugs with the greatest possible accuracy, care and attention. Our stock of Toilet preparations is always up to-date, and our Perfumes the finest and cheapest.

ALL RANKS AND CONDITIONS

of our people are now using Paine's Celery Compound, the great health restorer. No other medicine in the world has such a record of cures to its credit. It makes new, fresh blood, corrects digestion, gives energy to body, nerves and brain. If you feel unwell, give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.

T. A. HUFFMAN, Druggist,
Napanee, Ont.

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

There are 7,019 miles of railway in the Province of Ontario.

The Ontario Press Association meets in Ottawa on the 27th and 28th inst.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier will spend three months in Europe next summer.

After April 1st the merchants of Belleville will discontinue the use of trading stamps.

Anpripior is now free from smallpox. The two mild cases they had, however, cost them \$600.

Salt Rheum, Tetter Eczema.—These distressing skin diseases relieved by one application. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a potent cure for all eruptions of the skin. Jas. Gaston, Wilkesbarre, says: "For nine years I was disfigured with Tetter on my hands. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured it" 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—31

A French inventor claims to be able to send sixteen telegraphic messages over one wire at the same time.

Eight thousand loads of snow were removed from the streets of Ottawa after the recent storm at a cost of \$5,000.

Mr. Russell, M.P.P., of Deseronto, is to the front with a proposal to make all High Schools and Collegiate Institutes free.

The Backache Stage may be just that incipient form of kidney disease which, if neglected, will develop into stubborn and distressing disorder that will take long tedious treatment to cure. Don't neglect the "backache stage" of the most insidious of diseases. South American Kidney Cure stops the ache in six hours and cures. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—30

Cornwall and Frontenac hockey teams played a tie at Kingston on Friday night in the eastern group of the senior O. H. A. series.

A company will build a new covered skating rink in Campbellford next summer to replace the one that fell in a few weeks ago under a heavy weight of snow.

An exchange says that in these days it is not the thing to call swearing profanity. The proper terms are "conversational expansionism" or "lingual imperialism."

Ruby Lips and a clear complexion, the pride of woman. Have you lost these charms through torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, or nervousness? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them to you—40 little "Rubies" in a vial. 10 cents. Act like a charm. Never gripe. 100 in 25 ct. size. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—29

A good story comes from Missouri, proving that sometimes the fortune tellers, who work for money, tell the truth. A young man read in one of the papers the following advertisement:—"Young man, some woman dearly loves you. Would you like to know who she is? She would like to be your only sweetheart. Send ten cents in stamps to Occult Diviner, address as below and learn who she is." He sent the stamps and got this answer: "Mother."

Under the Nerve Lash.—The torture

GOLD IN YOUR GARRET.

In many thousands of garrets and attics women have gold stored away and are not aware of it. It is not in coins, nuggets or bars that the gold is held, neither is it in bank notes or bonds; it is there in the form of cast off and faded clothing, garments and materials that can be turned into a gold value by the use of Diamond Dyes.

At a cost of ten cents you can re-color a dress, skirt, jacket, cape, blouse or waist, and make them as good and stylish as new ones purchased in a store. With one or two packages of Diamond Dyes you can give new life and beauty to your husband's overcoat or suit, thrown aside perhaps for the rag gatherer. Your cotton and wool rags re-dyed with Diamond Dyes will make up handsome mats or rugs that will add to the comfort of your home. All the work and transformations suggested will give you results that have a gold value.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRAGEDY.

**A Fisherman's Wild Sail to Procure
Medical Aid.**

"The lack of physicians is one of the horrors of the isolation in which the Newfoundlanders of this coast live," says Norman Duncan in Ainslee's. "There is none within fifty miles of most harbors; none within reaching distance of many. It is related of a well to do fisherman who was something of a merchant that his wife, whom he fondly loved, lay in agony

Temperance men and Prohibitionists to parliament. In West Canada, for example, the electors of a majority of 385 for the prohibition at the last provincial election, and then elected a prohibitionist, and then elected a prohibitionist to go to Parliament to enact the law! That is but a mistake of many. As long as a mistake is continued, and how can they expect any other to pass such a law as they want? The government appears to be content with such conditions as are nearly half the Legislature is composed of Conservatives, who may be expected to oppose the Government any measure, whether prohibition or non-prohibition. Then, for interests are fairly well represented in the Liberal ranks—men who support the Government on principle, but who would not support it on a prohibition measure. At any government, under these conditions, to introduce a straight prohibition bill, and then to stand or sit, as our system of parliamentary government requires, is to expect the government to political suicide. Nor would help the prohibition movement government to undertake to such a measure and suffer for it. That would be simply a danger to all other governments to be dangerous a rock.

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JECTIONABLE FEATURES.

objectionable features of the referendum proposal from a tionist standpoint are these: e time of taking the vote. It ided that it shall be on the 16th ber, and all the trouble and s of a special vote must be in- for that purpose. To take it in y must involve an expense of not n one hundred thousand dollars. If it should be taken at the the municipal elections, as was t Provincial plebiscite, a very art of the expenses, as well as rouble of getting electors to the can be avoided, and just as ident an expression can be had. e majority demanded is strong- ected to by some prohibi- as unreasonable and unfair. overnment bill requires that umber supporting the Act e as many as would constitute rity of all who may vote at the neral Provincial election. If are not that many then the e does not carry. Mr. Ross, speech, said the number who te at the Provincial election obably be 400,000. In that e Prohibitionists must poll at 30,001 votes or they fail!

Simply means that though ight not be 100 voting against l 199,998 voting for it, the e would be declared lost! eans, too, that the liquor inter- heap the whole profits of the eed not go to any trouble er to rally their forces for an e. All they need do will be to way, and, if necessary, induce y as they can to stay away, so keep the pro vote within the mark. And it means that the tionists, who have little or z personally to gain, must go to trouble, labor and expense of ire contest, and THEN see it all en though their majority should ten to one, if the whole force ached 199,999!

It that all suggestive of a day 'one shall chase a thousand and t ten thousand to fight"? ems pretty clear however, that e Temperance elected those of wn earnest convictions to pre- em in the Legislature such an ncy as now faces us would not risen. It seems equally clear t the coming Legislative elec- e Temperance men should see hat those of the right stamp e alone supported.

Cure for Sea Sickness, Nausea. of this type yield instantly to Poison's e, and if you suffer periodically from implaints, just keep Nervine at hand. rops in sweetened water gives instant nd in the course of half an hour the omplete. A large 25c. bottle of Nervine house will save doctor bills, and a unt of suffering every year.

A Fisherman's Wild Sail to Procure Medical Aid.

"The lack of physicians is one of the horrors of the isolation in which the Newfoundlanders of this coast live," says Norman Duncan in Ainslee's. "There is none within fifty miles of most harbors; none within reaching distance of many. It is related of a well to do fisherman who was something of a merchant that his wife, whom he fondly loved, lay in agony for many days while an autumn gale raged. No man in the harbor would put off in a skiff to fetch the nearest physician, who lived fifteen miles down the coast, for there was no possibility that he who ventured could survive. On the fourth day the wind moderated. Two men volunteered to accompany Allerton. They set sail in the first hours of a snowstorm, which abated, however, before they reached their destination. Fighting doggedly, they took the boat safely in, after indescribable hardship and through ever present danger. The gale had gone down when they knocked on the physician's door. A heavy sea was running, but the danger of wreck on the return voyage was quickly passing.

"What's the matter with the woman?" the physician asked.

"He was informed.

"The husband minutely described his wife's agony. Then he offered what amounted almost to half his fortune as a fee.

"I'll take that," said the doctor, "if you fetch her here. Go back and get her, and I'll attend to the case."

"In an open boat!" the husband exclaimed. He pointed out that his wife's condition put such an arrangement beyond the bounds of reason.

"Well, I can't do anything," said the physician. "If you bring her over, I'll attend to her."

"When the husband got back to his home, the child had been born, but the woman died the next day."

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Yuletide Request.

Kris Kringle, Yuletide saint so bless'd,
Your help am I entreating.
Pray take to her whom I love best
My heart, with Christmas greeting!

For months I've cast it at her feet
With carelessness most shocking.
Think you she'd deem it indiscreet
To find it in her stocking?

Pray do this, and my thanks you'll earn.
Next year, when you come sledding,
Perchance the favor I'll return
And ask you to our wedding

In Great Luck.

"You've lynched the wrong man," cried the sheriff.

"Well," replied Alkali Ike thoughtfully, "it's a great piece of luck that we didn't find it out in time to spoil the fun."



If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Ka. K's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

armies and been or much service to the state. The good old general was unquestionably an unfortunate and much abused man, but there is no proof that he begged his living at the city gates or elsewhere. Yet Van Dyke engraved him and David, the great Frenchman, painted him, and tragedies and romances were written around him in the belief that he did sit at the city gates a forlorn and disconsolate object with palm outstretched for alms.

The facts are, a conspiracy against the Emperor Justinian being discovered, two of Belisarius' officers confessed under torture that the old general was in the plot. He was condemned without further hearing, his property sequestrated, and he suffered imprisonment for six months. His innocence being established, Belisarius was released, and he died about a year later. But that he ever was reduced to the extremity of begging is declared to be absolutely untrue.

The schoolbook tale of William Tell shooting an apple from his son's head is also without foundation in fact. Tell's name doesn't even appear in the chronicles of Zurich, and the most ancient writing in which the story is mentioned bears date some 200 years after the event it pretends to describe. The story is a variation of an old Scandinavian saga. A similar bit of "history" is related of William of Cloudesley in England in the twelfth century.

It is denied also that Emperor Charles V. of Spain on his abdication adopted the habit of a monk and occupied himself in the manufacture of clocks. It is declared that he never ceased to be emperor de facto, and he never surrendered control of affairs of state.

Coming down to later times, the people of three different countries claimed three different men as inventors of the steam engine. In America there is a popular belief to this day that Robert Fulton built the first successful engine and steamboat. In England the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of a steam engine in 1663, has received credit for the invention. In France Solomon de Caus (1615) was regarded as the genius who had given to the world a new motive power. Each of them may have conceived and worked out the idea of a steam engine without the slightest knowledge of what had been done in that direction before their day, but none of them might rightly lay claim to being the first in the field.

On April 17, 1543, Don Blasco de Garay launched a boat of 200 tons burden at Barcelona in the presence of the Emperor Charles V. The boat was propelled by steam and made ten miles an hour. She was called La Sanctissima Trinidad. The emperor gave to Don Blasco a handsome present, but did not regard the invention as practicable, and nothing came of it. From this it would seem that Fulton was centuries behind the times.—New York Mail and Express.

Long Felt Want.

It might be a very good thing indeed And clear up a lot of our mystery If some historical novelist Should write a historical history

In Future.

"You are nearly an hour late, dear." "Yes. The airship broke down, and I had to fly home."—Life.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

little "Rubies" in a vial. 10 cents. Act like a charm. Never gripe. 100 in 25 ct size. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—29

A good story comes from Missouri, proving that sometimes the fortune tellers, who work for money, tell the truth. A young man read in one of the papers the following advertisement:—"Young man, some woman dearly loves you. Would you like to know who she is? She would like to be your only sweetheart. Send ten cents in stamps to Occult Diviner, address as below and learn who she is." He sent the stamps and got this answer: "Mother."

Under the Nerve Lash.—The torture and torment of the victim of nervous prostration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless lash of these relentless human foes. M. Williams, of Fordwich, Ont., was for four years a nervous wreck. Six bottles of South American Nervine worked a miracle, and his doctor confirmed it. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—28

On a portion of the main road leading across Wolfe Island, the snow is banked high, making it impossible for sleighs to pass. Alongside is an open field, and passage through it being easy, drivers of sleighs began to use it. The owner, a farmer, saw a chance to make a few shekels, and armed with a pitchfork, merely as a weapon of authority, held up those driving over his land and charged them ten cents toll. Most of the sleigh owners paid the sum, but one Kingstonian objected and, according to rumor, would have got out and whipped the farmer only that his horses would not stand. It is claimed that the farmer has no right to charge such a toll, and is responsible for having the road kept clear. The stages running to the Cape do not pay anything for going over the private property.—Whig

Nervously Exhausted. Sleepless, poor digestion, easily tired, blue as indigo that's how you feel. Do you want to feel strong, make plenty of blood, enjoy buoyancy, strength and vim. You can do so by using Ferrazone. How it sharpens the appetite and imparts a feeling of buoyancy, strength and vim. Improves the appetite, digestion, assimilation, sleep. How surely Ferrazone does this you can ascertain by using it. Ferrazone is a blood builder, nerve strengthener and brain invigorator. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.

In his sermon on December 1st last, the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage referred to the matter of the insurance in this characteristic way: "Young man the day before or the day after you get married go to a life insurance company of established reputation and get the medical examiner to put the stethoscope to your lungs and his ear close up to your heart, with your vest off, and have signed, sealed, and delivered to you a document that will in the case of your sudden departure, make for that lovely wife the difference between a queen and a pauper. I have known men who have had an income of \$3,000, \$4,000 \$5,000 a year who did not leave one farthing to the surviving household. Now that man's death is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not die, he absconded. There are a hundred thousand people in America, today, a-hungered through the sin of improvidence. "But," say some, "My income is so small I can't afford to pay the premium on life insurance." Are you sure about that. If you are sure, then you have a right to depend on the promise of Jeremiah, forti-ninth chapter, eleventh verse: "Leave thy fatherless children; I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." But if you are able to provide for them remember you have no right to ask God to do for your household that which you can do for them yourself.

LIFE WORTH LIVING.

Why not have the free use of your arms and legs. Drive out the rheumatism and feel that life is worth living. Wm. Lee, gardener, No. 793 Princess street, Kingston, Ont., suffered for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and arms. Three bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure made a new man of him. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days treatment, 60 cents, at druggists or The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

doing the atmosphere will be seen, in bulk, for overhead there a small accumulation of it with the many miles of thickness which the vision travels when looks toward the horizon.

The atmosphere surrounding the sun may be likened to a screen of orange color, and it will be understood that any light passing through this screen will experience some re-modifications. Now, as already it appears highly probably that any one could see the sun from outside the earth's atmosphere coming from this central lumina be seen to be not white, but blue is of course not a pure monochromatic blue, and the expression recalls that it sums up the dominant no color scheme. What, therefore, the atmosphere may be considered to stop out or absorb all the color blue end of the spectrum, the red entering through to the earth as white. When the rays of light first left the blue rays were the strongest, very soon after they entered the atmosphere their progress was retarded and of all the rays journeying toward the sun they quickly became the weakest. On the other hand, the red rays, first were inconspicuous, had they of penetrating the earth's atmosphere and were the most in evidence at the end of their long journey.

The first step, accordingly, taken when investigating a sunset is to think that the white light from the sun is commonly supposed to be composed of the seven primary colors should be thought of as a residue of the radiations. A further important point to bear in mind that all radiations of different wave lengths

Lve	Tweed	6 30	3 06
	Stocco	6 38	3 15
	Larkins	6 50	3 30
	Maribank	7 10	3 50
	Erinsville	7 25	4 05
	Tamworth	7 49	4 15
	Wilson	8 00	4 35
	Enterprise	8 13	4 47
	Mudlake Bridge	8 25	5 00
	Moscow	8 35	5 25
	Galbraith	8 40	5 40
Arr	Yarker	8 50	5 50
Lve	Yarker	9 00	5 55
	Camden East	9 10	5 40
	Thomson's Mills	9 25	5 50
	Newburgh	9 40	5 00
	Napanee Mills	9 55	6 15
Arr	Napanee	9 55	6 15
Lve	Napanee	9 55	6 15
	Deseronto Junction	10 00	6 55
Arr	Deseronto	10 00	7 10

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Napanee to Deseronto.	
Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 2
Lve Kingston	0	4 00	4 00
G. T. R. Junction	2	4 10	4 10
Glenvale	10	4 45	4 45
Murvale	14	5 00	5 00
Arr Harrowsmith	23	8 01	8 01
Lve Harrowsmith	19	8 10	8 10
Frontenac	22	8 35	8 35
Arr Yarker	26	8 35	8 35
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	9 00
Camden East	30	9 10	9 10
Thomson's Mills	31	9 25	9 25
Newburgh	31	9 40	9 40
Napanee Mills	40	9 55	9 55
Arr Napanee	40	9 55	9 55
Lve Napanee	40	9 55	9 55
Deseronto Junction	49	10 00	10 00
Arr Deseronto	49	10 00	10 00

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE in the Leonard block in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to
ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M.C.P.S.
Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings.
Bee Hives and Sections
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Orders Solicited.
FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

Lve	Deseronto	6 45	3 06
	Deseronto Junction	7 00	3 15
Arr	Napanee	7 15	3 30
Lve	Napanee	7 40	3 50
	Napanee Mills	8 00	4 05
	Newburgh	8 10	4 15
	Thomson's Mills	8 18	4 35
	Camden East	8 30	4 45
Arr	Yarker	8 35	4 55
Lve	Yarker	8 45	5 00
	Galbraith	8 50	5 15
	Moscow	9 00	5 25
	Mudlake Bridge	9 10	5 40
	Enterprise	9 20	5 50
	Wilson	9 30	6 00
	Tamworth	9 40	6 10
	Erinsville	9 55	6 30
	Maribank	10 10	6 45
	Larkins	10 25	6 55
	Stocco	10 50	7 15
Arr	Tweed	11 05	7 25

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.	
Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 2
Lve Deseronto	0	4 00	4 00
Deseronto Junction	4	4 10	4 10
Arr Napanee	9	4 15	4 15
Lve Napanee	9	4 40	4 40
Napanee Mills	15	4 50	4 50
Newburgh	17	5 00	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	5 10	5 10
Camden East	19	5 18	5 18
Arr Yarker	23	5 30	5 30
Lve Yarker	23	5 45	5 45
Frontenac	27	5 50	5 50
Arr Harrowsmith	30	6 00	6 00
Lve Harrowsmith	30	6 05	6 05
Sydenham	34	6 10	6 10
Arr Harrowsmith	30	6 05	6 05
Murvale	35	6 15	6 15
Glenvale	39	6 25	6 25
G. T. R. Junction	47	6 45	6 45
Arr Kingston	49	6 50	6 50

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 5v

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Costs Payancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
H. M. DEROCHÉ, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Sixkiller's Arm a Deadly Weapon.
"Another man has been killed by a blow of the fist, which suggests the thought that at times the naked fist of a man, given proper impetus by a well developed biceps, is an exceedingly dangerous and destructive instrument," said a man who for many years lived at Vinita, in the Cherokee Nation.
"It recalls a bit of history local to the Indian Territory," he continued. "Not far from the Arkansas line there lived a half breed who went by the name of John Sixkiller. He was a bad man, but not bad in the ordinary southwestern way—that is to say, he was not a 'gun fighter,' although he enjoyed a general mixup immensely, and until the Cherokee council intervened he indulged in many such affrays.
"After three men whom he had 'laid out' had died of their injuries the council (tribal legislature) met and passed an act declaring that 'John Sixkiller's right arm is a deadly weapon' and that 'he is forbidden to use it against an adversary except to protect himself from death or great bodily injury.'"

One day Dr. Pierce, a well known physician, while paying his toll, jokingly remarked to the gatekeeper:
"Considering the benevolent character of our profession, I think you ought to let us pass free of charge."
"No, no, doctor," said the gatekeeper; "we can't afford that. You send too many deadheads through as it is."

A Prisoner.
"I thought you guaranteed that suit of underwear you sold me not to shrink," said the customer who entered the store and stood in a somewhat cramped attitude.
"I did," replied the merchant. "If it shrinks, bring it back."
"I have brought it back," said the customer in evident embarrassment, "but I got caught out in the rain and can't get it off."

Contemporary.
May told a joke to Flo one day.
"Oh, my, that's old!" said Flo.
"Ah, is it, really, dear?" said May.
"Of course you ought to know."

Fowl Play on Words.
Bass—Willis calls his wife Birdie.
Fogg—Making game of her. I see.

High.
The florist raises every sort of nice, Sweet swilling flower and plant.
Alack, alack, he's also raised the price,
And that is why I can't!
—Philadelphia Press

Ten Years of Blessed Work and Glorious Victories.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
Has Brought Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased in Every Part of the Civilized World.

For the last ten years the work of Paine's Celery Compound has been a blessed and cheering one to men and women of every rank in society. In no one case has the great medicine failed to benefit, and where it has been used promptly, it has in every case brought a cure.
The blessed results that spring from the use of Paine's Celery Compound are not confined to this Canada of ours. The great life-giving medicine has been sent to every quarter of the civilized world, and has cured the sick, restored the weak and depressed to health and strength, and caused tens of thousands to live who failed to find health in worthless prescriptions, sarsaparillas, nervines and pills. Paine's Celery Compound has cured when all other remedies failed.
It is to this best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, that we would direct the attention to every man and woman suffering from weakness, general debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble, dyspepsia, anemia, blood diseases, liver complaint and kidney trouble. Thousands of grateful letters have poured in testifying to wonderful and permanent cures.
It is foolish and criminal to delay the use of such a disease banisher when others have so clearly demonstrated its value; when many of your friends and neighbors have been made well by its use. The health-giving virtues are so eminently great that the ablest physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound daily for the sick.
If you are weak physically, in the grasp of disease, or simply feeling out-of-sorts, irritable, sleepless or despondent, try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and note well the magical effects.

sun they quickly became the On the other hand, the red rays, first were inconspicuous, had the of penetrating the earth's at and were the most in evidence a of their long journey.
The first step, accordingly, to when investigating a sunset is that the white light from the s is commonly supposed to be on the seven primary colors should thought of as a residue of the radiations. A further importan to bear in mind that all radi light are of different wave lengt fact indeed is at its very found to speak, of all sunsets, and prime agency by which their gorgeous tints and colors are I It is due to this fact, for instance the neighborhood of large town nearly always appears to set ball of fire. The rays of light a end of the spectrum are of a mu wave length than any of the rays, and so are the best qua penetrating the dense bank of h so commonly floats over all lar and cities. In such localities, a sinks to rest, the green rays absorbed by this bank of haze the yellow, and, lastly, the orange red, the latter, more often than ing the only ones to get thro; A careful observation of a sunse veal the fact that the colors fa above mentioned order, and th they do so is that they are of wave lengths.
Now, the color in the sky m vere, be painted on the clouds, hazy air, or on the open sky it regards the latter, the color th conspicuous is of course the blu seeking for the origin of this ti be found that the search leads planation of many of the oth On looking up into the sky on a sunny day, when the swallows, are flying so high that they a as tiny specks in the dome of seems almost impossible to thi atmosphere as being otherw perfectly clear and transluce however, in reality charged w dusty particles, which have alv found in myriads whenever tl phere has been tested eithe open sea or at the top of hi tains. These particles of dust, seen, are the agents principall ble for tinting the atmosphere for filtering out the gorgeous l sunset.
In the lower strata of the at the coarser particles of dust scatter the waves of light, but reflect them, so that at these lo the blue tint is diluted by white is accordingly not so intense seen, say, from the top of a bi tain. At this elevation only the rieties of dust are floating, and little reflection of the light, l scattering, and hence it is here blue attains its greatest int that part of the sky nearest th rays of light come in a direct l eye of the observer, and the sea the light does not appear so when one looks across the pa beams, and it is due to this cir that the sky near the sun is no tense a blue as portions of the ther away. A similar kind of t pens in respect to the clouds, w readily accumulates and, refle light, produces their brillian At the edges of the clouds, mor atoms of dust are busily enga fracting the beams of light, an cause is due that brilliant brightness which so often ado of the largest clouds. Not only does the atmospheric dust fil the blue light that tints the s also fabricates the pigments the clouds, effects which can m be observed in contemplating t of the setting sun.—Arthur E

Children Cry
CASTOR

Scrofula

is commonly inherited is not but the scrofulous disposition. is generally and chiefly indicated by eruptions; sometimes by pale- rousness and general debility. sease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, St., Troy, Ohio, when she was years-old, manifesting itself by a her neck, which caused great pain, ed, and became a running sore. icted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. arker City, Ind., when 13 years old, eloped so rapidly that when she he had eleven running sores on her about her ears. sufferers were not benefited by onal treatment, but, as they volun- y, were completely cured by

od's Sarsaparilla

peculiar medicine positively cures a scrofulous disposition and radi- d permanently cures the disease.

DUST IN THE AIR

CTION IN THE MECHANISM OF A SUNSET.

Effects of the Microscopic Par- That Impregnate the Atmos- —The Hue of the Sun and the 's Blanket.

people if they were asked to state or of the sun would say that it nge, and they would as confidently that the color of the atmosphere ie. Recent researches and inves- s, however, point to the conclu- t the real color of the sun is blue, at of the atmosphere surrounding rth is orange. Commonly the atmosphere appears so transpar- translucent that it is hard to re- ce fact that it has as much effect light and heat coming from the if it were a roof of thick glass. atmosphere is very far from be- colorless as it seems to be, and the y of discovering its true tint is eaze immediately overhead, but to ay toward the horizon. By so he atmosphere will be seen, as if a bulk, for overhead there is only l accumulation of it compared e many miles of thickness throug the vision travels when the eye ward the horizon. atmosphere surrounding the earth ay be likened to a screen of an color, and it will be readily under- at any light passing through this will experience some remarkable ations. Now, as already stated, rs highly probably that supposing e could see the sun from a position the earth's atmosphere the light from this central luminary would to be not white, but blue. This of course not a pure monochromat- and the expression really means sums up the dominant note in the cheme. What, therefore, the at- re may be considered to do is to it or absorb all the colors at the d of the spectrum, the residue fil- through to the earth as white light. he rays of light first left the sun, ie rays were the strongest, but on after they entered the earth's here their progress was impeded, all the rays journeying from the ey quickly became the weakest. other hand, the red rays, which at re inconspicuous, had the facility etrating the earth's atmosphere re the most in evidence at the end : long journey. first step, accordingly, to be taken investigating a sunset is to realize e white light from the sun which nonly supposed to be composed of en primary colors should rather be t of as a residue of the original ns. A further important point is r in mind that all radiations of e of different wave lengths. This

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Richmond, Jan. 13th, 1902. The Council elect met at Selby to organize. The members elect present were Messrs. William Paul, Reeve; Manly Jones, Robert Ballance, Alexander Hewitt, Alfred McCutcheon, Councillors. Having taken the declarations of qualification and that of office they took their seats at the Council board. The Reeve presiding. The minutes of the old Council for 1901 were read and confirmed. A communication was read from the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that \$5.00 be granted to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Carried. The by-law for appointment of a Board of Health was read and finally passed. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the following accounts be paid: M. S. Madole, for lumber, \$3.79. Madole & Wilson, for supplies, \$4.87, for the year 1901. Carried. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that F. VanVlack be one of the auditors to audit the Township accounts of 1901. Carried. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance that R. Z. Bush be the other Auditor. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Jones, that William Ballance be Assessor for 1902 at a salary of \$40.00, and that a by-law be passed confirming the same. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the appointment of Road Engineers be deferred until the February Session to allow Mr. McCutcheon to lay out the divisions and report to this Council for approval. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that Jonas Masters' family receive the sum of \$1.50 per week for four weeks, to be placed in the hands of J. W. Hall to use for their relief. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Magdelane Erallick be donated the sum of \$1.45, being in need of the same. Carried. Moved by Mr. Ballance, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the Reeve and Mr. Hewitt be a committee to make terms for the township printing for the year 1902. Carried. The following by-laws got their final readings, that is to say, one for the appointment of Auditors, and for the appointment of Assessor. A communication from the Municipal World was read and filed. A communication from the Hamilton Bridge Company was read and filed. On motion the Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in February at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. A. Winters, Clerk. Richmond, Feb. 10th, 1902, The Council met at Selby. The members present were Messrs. Wm. Paul, Reeve; and Councillors Manly Jones, Robert Ballance and Alfred McCutcheon. The Reeve presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A communication was read from the Kingston General Hospital asking aid. Laid on the table. A communication was read from M. F. Ainslie, Clerk of the Township of Blenheim, re the County Council Act. Laid on the table. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the account of Wm. Templeton for Printing for 1901 amounting to \$5.00 be paid. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that Harvy Bradshaw receive the sum of \$5.00 for shovelling snow on the old Sheffield road north of Forest Mills. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the following

MEMBER ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY AFFLICTED WITH CATARRH OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. CURED BY PERUNA.



HON. JOHN J. FURLONG, Member of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, writes of Peruna as follows: 1353 Osgood St., Chicago, Ill. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen----I can safely recommend Peruna as a remedy that will cure all catarrhal troubles. "It was of great benefit to me as it cured me of catarrh of the throat and lungs permanently and in a very short time. I am glad to add my endorsement to that of others."---JOHN J. FURLONG.

"For nine years I bought everything that was advertised as a sure cure for my complaint, but it so happened that I did not buy Peruna until nine months ago. "After using your splendid remedy according to your directions I am today a well man. I find Peruna to be the greatest family medicine ever discovered. I shall always keep a bottle of it on hand. "I can candidly state that had it not been for Peruna I would have given up my position, being too weak to do my work. For eighteen years life was a burden."---Mr. William Flood. Congressman J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, California, writes: "At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles. It is indeed a wonderful medicine."---J. A. Barham. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Cures Made by Peruna are Permanent Cures. A patient cured by Peruna is no more liable to catarrh than if he had never had it. Cured of Catarrh of the Entire System. Mr. William Flood, care Fifth Avenue Hotel, Louisville, Ky., says: "Your Peruna has completely cured me of that distressing disease, catarrh, which affected my head, nose, bronchial tubes, and, in fact, my whole system."

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber, Jan. 17, 1902. Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Rutan presiding. Councillors present--Lapum, Carson and Madole. The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and confirmed. Councillor Waller entered and took his seat at the board. A communication was read from the Board of Health re drain running along Centre street, from Dundas street south, complained of by Miss Shirley. The Board of Health recommended that a pipe be laid from Dundas street to Water

Pussy's Sponge and Hairbrush. Cats large and small make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. Lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, India-rubber-like ball of the fore foot and the inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body. After the Wedding. The Countess--You've no idea how

the rays quickly became the weakest. Other hand, the red rays, which are inconspicuous, had the facility of penetrating the earth's atmosphere the most in evidence at the end of a long journey.

First step, accordingly, to be taken investigating a sunset is to realize the white light from the sun which is supposedly to be composed of primary colors should rather be that of a residue of the original ones. A further important point is in mind that all radiations of different wave lengths. This deed is at its very foundation, so, of all sunsets, and it is the agency by which their flaming, us tints and colors are produced. It is to this fact, for instance, that in neighborhood of large towns the sun always appears to set as a red fire. The rays of light at the red end of the spectrum are of a much longer length than any of their fellow and so are the best qualified for penetrating the dense bank of haze which commonly floats over all large towns. In such localities, as the sun sets, the green rays are first to be seen by this bank of haze, and then low, and, lastly, the orange and the red, more often than the blue, are the only ones to get through at all. A full observation of a sunset will reveal the fact that the colors fade in the mentioned order, and the reason is so is that they are of different lengths.

The color in the sky may, as it be painted on the clouds, or on the air, or on the open sky itself. As the latter, the color that is most common is of course the blue, and in the origin of this tint it will find that the search leads to an extension of many of the other colors. King up into the sky on a cloudless day, when the swallows, perhaps, are so high that they appear but as specks in the dome of blue, it is almost impossible to think of the blue as being otherwise than fully clear and translucent. It is, in reality, charged with minute particles, which have always been in myriads whenever the atmosphere has been tested either over the sea or at the top of high mountains. These particles of dust, it will be the agents principally responsible for tinting the atmosphere blue and scattering out the gorgeous hues of a lower strata of the atmosphere. Finer particles of dust not only scatter the waves of light, but they also them, so that at these lower levels the tint is diluted by white light and is ordinarily not so intense as when seen from the top of a high mountain. At this elevation only the finer variety of dust are floating, and there is reflection of the light, but much less, and hence it is here that the tint attains its greatest intensity. In part of the sky nearest the sun the light comes in a direct line to the observer, and the scattering of light does not appear so great as one looks across the path of the sun, and it is due to this circumstance that the sky near the sun is not so in a blue as portions of the sky far away. A similar kind of thing happens with respect to the clouds, where dust accumulates and, reflecting the produces their brilliant whiteness. The edges of the clouds, moreover, the particles of dust are busily engaged in reflecting the beams of light, and to this is due that brilliant fringe of whiteness which so often adorns many of the largest clouds. Not only therefore the atmospheric dust filter out of the light that tints the sky, but it also fabricates the pigments that color the clouds, effects which can most readily be seen in contemplating the glories of a setting sun.—Arthur H. Bell in

Children Cry for
ASTORIA.

ing aid. —Laid on the table.

A communication was read from M. F. Ainslie, Clerk of the Township of Blenheim, re the County Council Act. Laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the account of Wm. Templeton for Printing for 1901 amounting to \$5.00 be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that Harvey Bradshaw receive the sum of \$5.00 for shovelling snow on the old Sheffield road north of Forest Mills. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the following accounts be paid: P. D. Griffith, \$8.00, and J. A. Thompson, \$5.75 for shovelling snow on the Deseronto road. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the Kingston General Hospital receive the sum of \$10.00 in aid of the institution. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the petition from the Township of Blenheim re the County Councillors Act be signed by the Reeve and Clerk and the same be forwarded to Bowen E. Aylsworth, M.P.P., member for Lennox. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the Auditors' report be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the Auditors be paid the sum of \$10.00 each and one dollar for searching the Registry Office re the Treasurer's surties. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ballance, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the account of R. Z. Bush for \$5.00 for keeping Geo. Watson to the first of March be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the following accounts for snow shovelling on the Napanee and Sheffield road be paid, Leslie Ballance, \$14.40, T. V. Anderson, \$12.75.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that \$6.00 be placed in the hands of J. W. Hall to temporarily aid Jonas Masters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that E. M. Brown be refunded \$6.00 for Statute Labor, he having performed the same by order of the Pathmaster, Joseph A. Russell. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Councillor Jones be authorized to attend the Napanee Council in reference to Thos. H. Wiggins' taxes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ballance, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the Collector's time be extended until the first of April to finish up the collection of the unpaid taxes. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in March at which time all Pathmasters, Poundkeepers and Fence Viewers shall be appointed. A. Winters, Clerk.



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Council Chamber,
Jan. 17, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Rutan presiding.

Councillors present—Lapum, Carson and Madole.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and confirmed.

Councillor Waller entered and took his seat at the board.

A communication was read from the Board of Health re drain running along Centre street, from Dundas street south, complained of by Miss Shirley. The Board of Health recommended that a pipe drain be laid from Dundas street to Water street, in accordance with the McLean plan of sewerage. The council could not agree with the Board of Health, as it would be necessary to do an enormous amount of blasting, and the cost would be large. The whole trouble seemed to be caused by the capacity of the drain being over-taxed. The communication was referred back to the Board of Health.

A communication was read from the Bell Telephone Company in reference to their account for repairs to the Fire Alarm system. The tone of the communication gave the opinion that they would not press the payment of the account. Referred to the Fire Water and Light committee to interview Mr. W. C. Scott in reference to the matter and report.

Councillor Lapum informed the council that the Selby road from the town line in was in a very bad condition, some of the holes in the road being four and five feet deep, and asked that the engineer be notified and have the same attended to. A gentleman driving to town on Monday had broken the tongue of his sleigh coming through one of the holes and he informed Mr. Lapum that he would expect the town to settle. The Mayor replied that the engineer was having the said road fixed, (1) man, with a pick and shovel, was endeavoring to make the road passable.

The following accounts were presented and disposed of: H. W. Kelley, goods for poor, \$5.00, paid; Joy & Perry, goods for poor, \$3.50, referred to Poor and Sanitary Committee with power to act; S. C. Denison, wood, etc., for poor, \$18.00, referred to Poor & Sanitary Committee; Pollard Printing Co., printing, \$17.00 paid; Napanee Water and Electric Light Co., \$339.15, referred to Fire Water and Light committee to report; D. H. Preston, registering Public Library deed, etc., \$1.80 paid; Chas. Walters, salary for taking care of fire alarm from 1st Nov. until 1st January, \$12.50, paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$1507.00.

Council adjourned.

Correcting a Misapprehension.
Ned—Miss Stuyvesant told my sister that you asked her to marry you twice.
Tom—No; I didn't. I asked her twice to marry me once.

An Educational Peril.
If Miss Minerva learned to play Football, 'midst other studious cares,
These bargain rushes, shopmen say,
Would soon be serious affairs.
—Washington Star.

Honesty.
Old Gent—Throw away that cigar, and I'll give you a penny.
Kid—Aw, why don't yer be frank an' ax me fer it!—New York Journal.

A Capitulation.
We blame the constant kicker
And chide him with a will,
And yet the world oft gives him
His wish to keep him still.

A Plea For Parity.
"What we want," said the first patriot, "is honest elections."
"I should say so," agreed the second patriot. "Why, Heeler promised me fifty dollars for my influence in my ward, and now he says he never agreed to give me more than ten dollars."

The Miser's Dollars.
Bill—Old Skinfint says his first dollar was the hardest to get.
Jill—Yes, and the last is the hardest to give up.

careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. Lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, india-rubber-like ball of the fore foot and the inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.


After the Wedding.
The Countess—You've no idea how embarrassed the count was when he proposed to me.
The Dear Friend—I heard it took considerable of your father's money to pay his debts.

Met More Than Half Way.
Dashaway—Well, old man, did you make up with your best girl?
Cleverton—Yes, but I thought I never would succeed in convincing her that I was wrong.—Brooklyn Life.

Of Stable Habits.
Mrs. Crimsenbeak—Did you say he is a man of stable habits?
Mr. Crimsenbeak—Yes. He kicks like a mule.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Shoes.
These high heeled shoes are all the go because, between us, don't you know, they make short ladies look the taller and make all ladies' feet look smaller.

Few Get Out Alive.
Some folks have reason to be thankful that they are still on earth, for in truth they have no valid excuse for living.—Memphis Scimitar.



**That
Whoop!**

Have you had it in your house? It's cough and cough and cough, and then that terrible whoop! Don't upset the stomach more by giving nauseous medicine. Just let the child breathe-in the soothing vapor of Vapo-Cresolene. It goes right to the spot that's diseased. Relief is immediate, and in a very few days the cure is complete. You can't say the same of any other treatment. For asthma, catarrh, and colds it's equally good.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50 extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

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OUR MANY BLESSINGS

Take Pen and Paper and Write Them All Down.

[Enter] according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—Psalms xxxiii, 2 "Sing unto Him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings."

A musician as well as poet and conqueror and king was David, the author of my text. He first composed the sacred rhythm and then played it upon a harp, striking and plucking the strings with his fingers and thumbs. The harp is the oldest of musical instruments. Jubal invented it, and he was the seventh descendant from Adam. Its music was suggested by the twang of the bow-string. Homer refers to the harp in the "Iliad." It is the most consecrated of all instruments. The flute is more mellow, the bugle more martial, the cornet more incisive, the trumpet more resonant, the organ more mighty, but the harp has a tenderness and sweetness belonging to no other instrument that I know of. It enters into the richest symbolism of the Holy Scriptures. The captives in their sadness "hung their harps upon the willows." The raptures of heaven are represented under the figure of harpers harping upon their harps. We learn from coins and medals that in the Maccabean age the harp had only three strings. In other ages it had eight strings. David's harp had ten strings, and when his great soul was afire with the theme his sympathetic voice, accompanied by exquisite vibrations of the chords, must have been overpowering.

With as many things to complain about as any man ever had David wrote more anthems than any other men ever wrote. He puts even the frosts and hailstorms and tempests and creeping things and flying fowl and the mountains and the hills and day and night into a chorus.

ABSAALOM'S PLOTTING

and Ahithophet's treachery and hosts of antagonists and sleepless nights and a running sore could not hush his psalmody. Indeed, the more his trouble the mightier his sacred poems. The words "praise" and "song" are so often repeated in his psalms that one would think the typesetter's case containing the letters with which these words are spelled would be exhausted.

In my text David calls upon the people to praise the Lord with an instrument of ten strings like that which he was accustomed to finger. The simple fact is that the most of us, if we praise the Lord at all, play upon one string or two strings or three strings when we ought to take a harp fully chorded and with glad fingers sweep all the strings instead of being grateful for here and there a blessing we happen to think of, we ought to rehearse all our blessings so far as we can recall them and obey the injunction of my text to sing unto Him with an instrument of ten strings.

Have you ever thanked God for delightful food? What vast multitudes are a-hungering from day to day or are obliged to take food not toothsome of pleasant to the taste. What millions are in struggle for bread! Have you appreciated the fact that on most of your tables are luxuries that do not come to all? Have you realized what varieties of

recognize how much God gives them when he gives them sleep. Insomnia is a calamity wider known in our land than in any other. By midlife vast numbers have their nerves so overwrought that slumber has to be coaxed, and many are the victims of chloral and morphine. Sleeplessness is an American disorder. If it has not touched you and you can rest for seven or eight hours without waking—if for that length of time in every twenty-four hours you can be free from all care and worryment and your nerves are returned and your limbs escape from all fatigue and the rising sun finds you a new man, body, mind and soul—you have an advantage that ought to be put in prayer and song and congratulation. Sleep is a gratuity from him who never sleeps. Oh, the felicities of slumber! Let all who have this real benefaction celebrate it. That is one of the sweetest strings in all the instrument of ten strings.

Further, let us gratefully acknowledge the power of physical locomotion. To be able to go where we wish and all unaided—what a kindness! What multitudes have to call in the aid of cane and crutch and invalid's chair, and their whole life is a hindrance! How hard to get about with lack of strong and healthy and supple limbs! Congratulated ought you all to be if you have the usual physical endowment, and sympathized with ought all those to be who can neither walk nor climb nor enter upon any great activities. That is one of the thousands of reasons why I hate war with a complete hatred. It takes off with bullet or shell or surgeon's knife the capacity of men to achieve their own livelihood or do the work for which they would otherwise be fully qualified. Brave men, self sacrificing men, for the rest of their life are put on the limits and strangely suffer in stormy weather from limbs amputated.

Further, on the instrument of ten strings celebrate the possession of our reason. A severe stroke upon the head or a sudden calamity or any one of fifty kinds of accidents might dethrone our reason and leave us worse off than the brute, for the brute has a substitute for reason in what is called instinct, but a man's brain shattered, and he has neither mind nor instinct. The asylums for the insane, though all the time multiplying, are not enough to shelter the demented. Through the cramming system employed in many of the schools of this country there are

TENS OF THOUSANDS

of children having their brain depleted. Philosophers at ten years of age, astronomers at eleven years of age, geologists at twelve years of age. They will be first on examination day, but last in all matters of useful and successful life. It would be amusing to see how much children are expected to learn and know if it were not connected with the tragedies of damaged intellects which follow. Amid the increasing dementia of the world let us appreciate the goodness of God to us if our mental faculties are in equipoise.

Another string of the instrument I now touch—friendship, deep and abiding, by which I refer to those people who, when good or bad mo-

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
FEB. 23.

Text of the Lesson, Acts vi, 1-15.
Golden Text, Matt. x., 28.

1, 2. "It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables." This was the decision of the twelve when they began to be some murmuring among the disciples concerning the daily ministration of things temporal. As the number of the disciples multiplied it could hardly be expected that in these newborn babes there would not be manifested some phases of the old nature, some of the works of the flesh, such as wrath, strife, surgings and such like (Gal. v. 20). Even Peter, James and John might remember quite a number of things in their own lives, even after they had been a year or two with Christ, which were of the flesh and not of the Spirit; so it is to be hoped that while they determined that they could not take time to see these unspiritual affairs they were patient with the murmurers.

3, 4. "We will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word. They would not serve tables, but they would pray and search and teach the word. They recognized the importance and the difficulty of attending to the daily ministration, for they saw the necessity of a committee of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom.

5, 6. "They chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and Philip." The other five are not mentioned again after this verse, which is not necessarily anything against them. Philip is mentioned sixteen times and Stephen, who became the first martyr for Christ, is mentioned seven times. If the mind of the majority is a correct guide, then the appointing of this committee was the proper thing for the suggestion pleased the whole multitude. There was something in those days in the laying on of hands (I. Tim. iv, 14; II. Tim. i, 6), but it was not confined to the hands of the apostles (Acts ix, 17; xiii, 1). The laying on of hands in our day is not unlike the shaking of hands; sometimes there are life and inspiration and sometimes a chill. Barnabas, the son of consolation, was like Stephen, a man full of the Holy Ghost and of faith (chapter xi, 24). There is no reason why each believer should not be so filled.

7, 8. "And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people." The word of God increased, or, as in xii, 24, "grew and multiplied," and in xix, 20, "grew mightily and prevailed." The number of the disciples multiplied greatly in Jerusalem, and a great company of the priests became believers. It was truly a great and mighty work of the Spirit of God and was not confined to the apostles, for Stephen, willing to serve tables, was greatly used, God working wonders and miracles by him. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth (Rom. i, 16), and as the word is preached the Spirit works, convincing of sin and righteousness and judgment. When a servant of Christ preaches the word of God, he has a right to believe that it will accomplish His pleasure and will never return to Him void (Isa. lv, 11). We may learn a lesson of assurance from the devil in this matter, for when he sowed his tares he seems to have had no anxiety about their growth, for he went his way, sure that they would grow (Matt. xiii, 25). Let us have faith in God that He will take care of His own word

with the time of his martyrdom. It was before he gave his address to the council. May we ever so Jesus that we shall reflect glory.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ORIGIN

A Beothuk Indian Legend
Complimentary to the Country

It was a Beothuk Indian legend that when God made the world swept the universe of the refuse cast it into the sea; and when white men came from the rim place of the sun they called the h Newfoundland, and chose it for dwelling place. It may be so. Its remoter parts Newfoundland might easily be taken for the leavings and rejected materials of work of creation, there cast away. It is as fertile as an ash heap which moreover, it resembles in that it contains scraps of everything which entered into the making of the world—iron, copper, coal, and all other treasures under ground. The interior is a soggy rock-strewn barren, an interminous vast waste, where not so much a shrub is to be seen, and no man chooses to live. Stunted for fringe the coast, a skinny growth of pine and spruce and birch, through which you may walk miles in search for a schooner's spar. The shore line is rock, in some places swept by flood and fire, bare of soil—grim, naked rock. To many Newfoundlander a sandy beach would be as great a wonder as a horse.

"An' you may say what please," said a woman of the north coast, notwithstanding, "Round Arbor's good enough for them. They do say them that's been there that 'tis wonderfully crowded 'twillingate, an' that the smoke St. John's is something barbroi."

KLONDIKE'S FIRST MIN

SUING THE GOVERNMENT
\$20,000.

The Romantic Story of the Success of George W. Carmack.

George W. Carmack, the man first struck gold in the Klondike in Ottawa suing the Government the return of about \$20,000, he claims the gold commissioner the Yukon wrongfully collected from him as royalty on the output of now famous claim, known as "Covey," on Bonanza Creek. As discoverer, Carmack was entitled under the mining laws to exempt in defiance of which, he says, full royalty of ten per cent. was lected on his first season's output nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

MILLIONAIRE ONCE A GUIDE

A romantic story is the history this Yukon millionaire. When Liam Ogilvie first went into the con country 15 years ago, he met a white man named George Carmack prospector and hunter, living with the Tagish Indians. He employed this man as guide during his season's work in exploring the unknown country, drained by Yukon river and its tributaries, learned from him much valuable information concerning the Indian tribes with whom Carmack traded. It was through friendship these Indians, in fact, that Carr became a millionaire.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

In 1896 William Ogilvie was ordered to return to Ottawa, but gold had just been discovered Canadian territory he wrote to Department of the Interior that

angels sweep in the strings instead of being grateful for here and there a blessing we happen to think of, we ought to rehearse all our blessings so far as we can recall them and obey the injunction of my text to sing unto Him with an instrument of ten strings.

Have you ever thanked God for delightful food? What vast multitudes are hungering from day to day or are obliged to take food not toothsome or pleasant to the taste. What millions are in struggle for bread! Have you appreciated the fact that on most of your tables are luxuries that do not come to all? Have you realized what varieties of flavor often touch your tongue and how the saccharin and the acid have been afforded your palate? What fruits what nuts, what meats, regale your appetite, while many would be glad to see the crusts and rinds and peelings that fall from your table. For the fine flavors and the luxurious viands you have enjoyed for a lifetime perhaps you have never expressed to God a word of thanksgiving. That is one of the ten strings you ought to have thrummed in praise to God, but you have never yet put it in vibration.

Have you ever given thanks for two eyes—media between the soul inside and the world outside, media that no one but the infinite God could create? The eye, the window of our immortal nature, the gate through which all colors march, the picture gallery of the soul! Without the eye this world is

A BIG DUNGEON.

I fear that many of us have never given one hearty expression of gratitude for treasure of sight, the loss of which is the greatest disaster possible unless it be the loss of the mind. Those wondrous seven muscles that turn the eye up or down, to right or to left or around. No one but God could have created the retina. If we have ever appreciated what God did when He gave us two eyes, it was when we saw others with obliterated vision. Alas, that only through the privation of others we came to a realization of our own blessing! If you had harp in hand and swept all the strings of gratitude you would have struck this, which is one of the most dulcet of the ten strings.

Further, notice how many pass through life in silence because the ear refuses to do its office. They never hear music vocal or instrumental. The thunder that rolls its full diapason through the heavens does not startle the prolonged silence. The air that has for us so many melodies has no sweet sound for them. They live in a quietude that will not be broken until heaven breaks in upon them with its harmonies. The bird voices of the springtime, the chatter of the children, the sublime chant of the sea, the solo of the cantatrice and the melody of the great worshipping assemblies mean nothing to them. Have we devoutly thanked God for these two wonders of our hearing, with which we can now put ourselves under the charm of sweet sound and also carry in our memories the infantile song with which our mothers put us to sleep, and the voices of the great prima donnas like Lind and Patti and Neilson, and the sound of instruments like the violin of the Swedish performer, or the cornet of Arbucke, or the mightiest of all instruments, with the hand of Morgan on the keys and his foot on the pedal, or some Sabbath tune like "Coronation," in the acclaim of which you could hear the crowns of heaven coming down at the feet of Jesus? Many of us have never thanked God for this hearing apparatus of the soul. That is one of the ten strings of gratitude that we ought always to thrumb after hearing the voice of a loved one or the last strain of an oratorio or the clang of

A CATHEDRAL TOWER.

Further, there are many who never

age, astronomers at eleven years of age, geologists at twelve years of age. They will be first on examination day, but last in all matters of useful and successful life. It would be amusing to see how much children are expected to learn and know if it were not connected with the tragedies of damaged intellects which follow. Amid the increasing dementia of the world let us appreciate the goodness of God to us if our mental faculties are in equipoise.

Another string of the instrument I now touch—friendship, deep and abiding, by which I refer to those people who, when good or bad motive may be ascribed to you, ascribe the good; those concerning whom you do not wonder which side they will take when you are under discussion, those who would more gladly serve you than serve themselves; those to whom you can tell everything without reserve, those who are first in your home by person or by telegram when you have trouble. Oh, what a blessing to have plenty of friends! Aye, if you have only one good friend, you are blessed in that glad possession. With one such friend you can defy the world. But he must be a tried friend. You cannot tell who are your real friends till disasters come. As long as you collect vast dividends and have health and joy and popularity unbounded you will have crowds of seeming friends, but let bankruptcy and invalidism and deformation come, and the number of your friends will be 95 per cent. off. If you have been through some great crisis and you have one friend left, thank God and celebrate it on the sweetest harpstring.

So far I have mentioned some of the ten strings of the instruments of gratitude. I now come to the tenth and the last that it may be the more memorable—

HEAVENLY ANTICIPATION.

By the grace of God we are going to move into a place so much better than this that on arriving we will wonder that we were for so many years so loath to make the transfer. After we have seen Christ face to face and rejoiced over our departed kindred there are some mighty spirits we will want to meet soon after we pass through the gates. We want to see and will see David, a mightier king in heaven than he ever was on earth, and we will talk with him about psalmody and get from him exactly what he meant when he talked about the instrument of ten strings. We will confront Moses, who will tell of the law giving on rocky Sinai and of his mysterious burial, with no one but God present. We will see Joshua, and he will tell us of the coming down of the walls of Jericho at the blast of the ram's horn and explain to us that miracle—how the sun and moon could stand still without demolition of the planetary system. We will see Ruth and have her tell of the harvest field of Boaz, in which she gleaned for afflicted Naomi. We will see Vashiti and hear from her own lips the story of her banishment from the Persian palace by infamous Ahasuerus.

Notice how many more fair days there are than foul, how many more good people than bad you meet. Set your misfortunes to music, as David penned his "dark sayings on harp." If it has been low tide heretofore, let the surges of mercy that are yet to roll in upon you reach high water mark. All things will work together for your good, and heaven is not far ahead. Wake up all the ten strings. Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever. Amen!

Europe has 33,000 births and 24,800 deaths daily,

him. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth (Rom. i, 16), and as the word is preached the Spirit works, convincing of sin and righteousness and judgment. When a servant of Christ preaches the word of God, he has a right to believe that it will accomplish His pleasure and will never return to Him void (Isa. lv, 11). We may learn a lesson of assurance from the devil in this matter, for when he sowed his tares he seems to have had no anxiety about their growth, for he went his way, sure that they would grow (Matt. xiii, 25). Let us have faith in God that He will take care of His own word and that no word from God shall be void of power (Luke i, 37, R.V.).

9, 10. "They were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake." The Lord Jesus had promised a mouth and wisdom which no adversary could gainsay or resist (Luke xxi, 15), and this was a fulfillment of His promise. The wisdom was the wisdom of God and the spirit was the Spirit of God. As with the Lord Jesus the words and works were all the Father's, so in these Spirit filled men the words and works were all the Lord's (John xiv, 10; xvii, 18). We think of the night in Gethsemane when, in reply to their saying that they sought Jesus of Nazareth. He simply said, "I am," and they went backward and fell to the ground. It was the same word that healed the leper, cast out demons, rebuked fevers and all manner of disease, stilled the storm and, away back in the beginning, created all things. What do we know of the power of His word in us or through us, or of the experience of Paul in these words: "Striving according to His working which worketh in me mightily?" (Col. i, 29).

11, 12. "They caught him and brought him to council." The adversary can stand ten thousand ordinary believers of the Laodicean stamp and be not a whit afraid of them, but let a Peter or a Stephen, filled with the Spirit, stand boldly for Christ and the resurrection, and the devil will do his best to stop them. The power of God in Stephen was more than Satan could put up with, and so he stirs up the rulers and the people to lie about him and to arrest him.

13, 14. "And set up false witnesses." So Jezebel did to Naboth, and so these same rulers did to our Lord Jesus. It was written concerning Him, "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to My charge things that I knew not." "They that hate Me without a cause are more than the hairs of Mine head; they that would destroy Me, being Mine enemies wrongfully, are mighty" (Ps. xxxv, 11; lxix, 4). We must, if we follow Him fully, expect the same treatment He received, for "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution" (II Tim. iii, 12), and He Himself said, "If they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you" (John xv, 20).

15. "And all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." He was no doubt thinking of the Lord Jesus and all that Christ had endured for him. By faith he saw Christ and not these wicked witnesses or rulers, and the glory of Christ was seen upon him. We are apt to think it very hard when people wrongfully accuse us and lay to our charge things we know not, but we should consider it as blessed fellowship with Christ, remembering His own words, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake; rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in heaven" (Matt. v, 11, 12). Some associate this angel like appearance of Stephen

the Tagish Indians. He emphasized this man as guide during his season's work in exploring the unknown country, drained by Yukon river and its tributaries, learned from him much valuable information concerning the tribes with whom Carmack traded. It was through friendship these Indians, in fact, that Carmack became a millionaire.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

In 1896 William Ogilvie was ordered to return to Ottawa, but gold had just been discovered in Canadian territory he wrote to Department of the Interior that had concluded to disobey orders remain in the Klondike to sue claims for the miners. As Ogilvie explained in his letter the Minister of the Interior the name of the river was a misnunciation of the Indian word Tlidak, meaning "plenty of fish," stream being so named because was famous for its abundance salmon.

CARMACK FIRST IN.

Mr. Ogilvie's report continued "As I have already intimated, placer mines of gold were discovered (in 1895) on the branches of stream. The discovery was due, believe, to the reports of the Indians. A white man named G. W. Carmack, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the rumors and locate claim on the first branch, which named by the miners Bonanza Creek. Carmack located late in August had to cut some logs for the here (Fort Cudahy, 60 miles distant) to get a few pounds of visions to enable him to begin on his claim.

\$1,200 IN EIGHT DAYS.

"The fishing at Throddak he failed him, he returned with a weeks' provisions for himself two Indians with him on the day of August, and immediately about working his claim. As he very short of appliances he only put together a rather defective apparatus to wash the gravel. The gravel itself he had to carry box on his back from 80 to 100 notwithstanding this, the three working very regularly, washed \$1,200 in eight days, and Carmack asserts with reason that had he proper facilities it could have done in two days, besides he several hundred dollars more washed out in the tailings through defective apparatus."

OTHER MINERS SUING.

Such is the terse but telling record of the man who is endeavoring to vindicate his right as a discoverer. Two other cases similar in their legal aspect are being heard in the Exchequer Court. James Tweed is claiming \$7,541 a refund of royalty on claims Eldorado and Bonanza Creek, William Chappelle is suing for return of \$12,066, which he was illegally collected upon the put of his claim on Hunker Creek.

ONE GLEAM LEFT.

A certain philanthropist takes cheerful view of life, but he has helpmate who is apt to be "troubled by many things," and who takes smaller affairs of the poor folk visits too much to heart.

One day she entered her husband's study in a state of disquietude. "Oh, I have heard alarming news of Mrs. R—, neighbors say that she only with her children's faces when she company. Now, what can you for of a woman like that?"

"Well," said the other, sitting stroking his chin, "I suppose a can hope for is that she entertains good deal."

the time of his martyrdom, but before he gave his address to council. May we ever so see that we shall reflect His

WFOUNDLAND'S ORIGIN.

othuk Indian Legend Not complimentary to the Country

was a Beothuk Indian legend when God made the world he the universe of the refuse and t into the sea ; and when the men came from the rising of the sun they called the heap undland, and chose it for a ng place. It may be so. In remoter parts Newfoundland easily be taken for the leav- and rejected materials of the of creation, there cast away. as fertile as an ash heap, moreover, it resembles in that contains scraps of everything entered into the making of world-iron, copper, coal, gold ll other treasures under the d. The interior is a soggy, trewn barren, an interminably waste, where not so much as a is to be seen, and no man es to live. Stunted forests the coast, a skinny growth of und spruce and birch, through you may walk miles in vain u for a schooner's spar. The line is rock, in some places by flood and fire, bare of all grim, naked rock. To many a oundlander a sandy beach be as great a wonder as a

you may say what you said a woman of the north- coast, notwithstanding, 'but d Arbor's good enough for me. do say them that's been there, 'tis wonderfully crowded at ingate, an' that the smoke t' ohn's is something bar'b'rous.'

NDIKE'S FIRST MINER

VG THE GOVERNMENT FOR \$20,000.

Romantic Story of the Success of George W. Carmack.

rges W. Carmack, the man who struck gold in the Klondike, is tawa suing the Government for eturn of about \$20,000, which aims the gold commissioner of Yukon wrongfully collected from is royalty on the output of his famous claim, known as "Dis- y," on Bonanza Creek. As a verer, Carmack was entitled to the mining laws to exemption, fiance /of which, he says, the oyalty of ten per cent. was col- l on his first season's output, of y a quarter of a million dol-

LIONAIRE ONCE A GUIDE.

omantic story is the history of Yukon millionaire. When Wil- Ogilvie first went into the Yu- country 15 years ago, he met a man named George Carmack, a vector and hunter, living with Tagish Indians. He employed man as guide during his first n's work in exploring the then own country, drained by the n river and its tributaries, and ed from him much valuable in- tion concerning the Indian s with whom Carmack had d. It was through friendship of Indians, in fact, that Carmack ne a millionaire.

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STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

DANGER OF RELEASING BUR- GHERS ON PAROLE.

Interesting Figures Which Show the Enemy Keeps Up Its Force in the Field.

If the British had retained as cap- tives all the Boers taken prisoners during the war, there would not have been a fighting force of any conse- quence left in the field, says a Lon- don letter.

This statement has been reiterated from time to time by responsible peo- ple, but the weight of the opinion has never been backed by a line of figures to urge its potency. It is doubtful if the figures have hitherto been obtainable, so closely have sta- tistics of prisoners of war been kept. But between the statement of the Government last year, and the re- cord of Lord Kitchener's despatches since that utterance, the number of burghers in captivity is recorded at something under 30,000. That it ought to have been far in excess of this total, but for the philanthropic policy which placed thousands of prisoners back on commando in 1900 is common knowledge.

Having learned by experience how little the average burgher values an oath of neutrality, or his parole, it might have been expected that the re- cord of 1901 would be clear of the fatuous folly which made fresh inva- sions of our colonies possible. But is this the actuality? The query nat- urally brackets itself with an offi- cial compilation of figures, which shows that since the first burgher fell into our hands in 1899, to the end of December, 1901, about 16,- 000 prisoners of war have been trans- ported from South Africa to St. Hel- ena, Bermuda, India, and Ceylon. The transportation total leaves a balance in South Africa of consider- ably over 10,000 to account for.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The question arises: "What has be- come of the balance. It is feared that a very large number of men are being allowed to remain on the land who have the possibility within their reach of rejoining the commandoes.

The camps at Green Point and Simonstown do not account for any- thing like the balance in captivity. and if these men are in custody up country it is both dangerous and an incumbrance to the field army, while if they are not the alternative is parole, and that is more serious still in view of the increase in the Boer forces which has been from time to time reported.

Appended are the details of the shipments of prisoners from the Cape up to the end of 1901:-

1900.	Officers.	Burghers.
March.....	22	189
April.....	29	308
May.....	1,100	
June.....	12	98
July.....	15	227
August.....	1,046	
September.....	11	250
October.....	420	
December.....	831	
1901.		
January.....	2,188	
April.....	1,500	
May.....	1,542	
June.....	519	
July.....	609	
August.....	952	
September.....	31	1,717
November.....	39	1,673
December.....	1,234	
	159	16,412

During 1901 as many Boers were accounted for as were officially com- puted to be in the field at the begin- ning of the year, and as we are still fighting large commandoes it is clear that the revised estimate of the Boer

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS.

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

How the Ravages of the Great White Plague May be Pre- vented.

The rooms occupied by a tubercu- lous patient should be thoroughly disinfected at regular intervals, since it is possible even with great care the furniture, floors, walls, etc., may have been infected. Even the occa- sional disinfection of the personal ef- fects of the patient is advisable. In case of decease it is, of course, self- evident that everything the con- sumptive might have come in con- tact with, particularly furniture, bedding, clothing, books, etc., should be thoroughly disinfected. In many communities such disinfection is now attended to by the boards of health. Where the aid of the health board cannot be secured the follow- ing directions will enable one to make a thorough disinfection by formaldehyde gas: 1. All cracks or openings in the plaster, or about the doors and windows should be caulk- ed tight with cotton or strips of cloth. 2. The linen, quilts, blankets, carpets, etc, should be stretched out on a line in order to expose as much surface as possible to the disinfec- tant. They should not be thrown into a heap. Books should be sus- pended by their covers, so that the pages will fall open and be freely exposed. 3. The walls and the floor of the room and the articles con- tained in it should be thoroughly sprayed with water. If masses of matter or sputum are dried down on the floor, they should be

SOAKED WITH WATER.

and loosened. No vessel of water should, however, be allowed to re- main in the room. 4. One hundred and fifty cubic centimeters (five ounces) of the commercial forty-per- cent. solution of formalin for each one thousand cubic feet of space should be placed in the distilling ap- paratus and distilled as rapidly as possible. The keyhole and spaces about the door should then be pack- ed with cotton or cloth. 5. The room thus treated should remain closed at least ten hours. If there is much leakage of gas into the sur- rounding rooms, a second or third distillation of formaldehyde should be made at intervals of two or three hours.

To be sure, that the work is well done it is always best to have it supervised by a physician. To man- agers of hotels and boarding houses in health resorts, this method of disinfection is particularly to be re- commended, and the disinfection of rooms occupied by consumptive guests should always take place im- mediately after their removal.

In some cities and villages tuber- culosis seems to cling to certain lo- calities and houses. The disease ap- pears in a veritable epidemic form, that is to say, it is always present there, either from the fact that care- less tuberculous patients have lived for years in these houses, or owing to the equally important fact that the soil on which they are built, or the manner in which they have been constructed, is such as to favor the retention of the tuberculous infection indefinitely. When a thorough san- itary overhauling does not suffice to stamp out these sources of infection, the destruction of such dwellings seems the only remedy.

BAD NUTRITION.

The causes of insufficient and bad nutrition, while they have often to be sought in the economical and so- cial condition of the community, which we cannot discuss here are

NIAGARA'S ICE BRIDGE.

CURIOUS FORMATIONS OVER THE RUSHING STREAM.

The Ice Is Formed 20 to 50 Miles Up On the Surface of Lake Erie.

It is at this season of the year that Niagara attracts the attention of the world, because of its wonder- ful ice bridge formations. These ice bridges are very peculiar in their formation, and all who have seen any of them marvel at their strange creation, their strength and beauty. Creeks and small rivers freeze so that the ice that forms allows peo- ple to cross from shore to shore, but for all Niagara has its ice bridges it is not recorded that the river ever froze in the manner of other streams, in fact the rapidity of the current would not permit of this.

The ice that builds the ice bridges of the Niagara gorge is not formed on the site of the bridge, but from 20 to 50 miles or more up on the surface of Lake Erie. If Niagara had to depend upon its river freezing for a bridge, the hope would ever be realized. With the coming of severe cold weather in winter great fields of ice form on Lake Erie. A thaw accompanied by wind follows, and then the open places in the lake de- velop waves, which dash against the ice, gradually breaking it up until it takes the wave action and becomes

AN UNDULATING MASS.

With the wind driving down Lake Erie the ice field is swept into the entrance of the Niagara river, and there the ice is caught by the cur- rent and swept down the river chan- nel. Twenty miles below it plunges through the upper rapids, where the cakes are dashed about and broken until all the ice is in very small pieces. In this condition it drops over the falls into the gorge below.

On the lower river the ice is car- ried down stream by the current. Quite a lot of it is swept through the whirlpool rapids into the whirlpool, and then out and down to Lake On- tario, but a vast quantity is caught in the eddies above the rapids by side currents, and gradually the eddies fill until the ice is quite solid between the protecting points of the eddies. When these conditions de- velop on both sides of the river, the moving ice is forced to pass down stream through a channel in the center of the river. This moving ice cuts a remarkably straight line along the other still ice, and if the flow of ice over the falls continues, the channel soon becomes choked. Many times a jam will be threatened, each time being broken by the force of the current, until the quantity of ice in- creases so much that it is impossible for it to pass through the channel.

THEN A JAM OCCURS.

Forced on by the current the icy cakes pile high over the quiet ice. It assumes the forms of mountains, so high does it pile, and then, right over the rapid running river, the ice assumes such a firmness that the stream is bridged from shore to shore.

In the majority of cases the water is quite high at these times, and when the wind goes down the waters of the lake, together with their icy burden, are held back. The water in the river of the gorge recedes ; the ice jam settles with the lowering of the water, and great crevasses are opened here and there about its sur- face. An inspection of these crevasses will show many of them to be from thirty to fifty feet deep with no water in sight at the bot- tom, and this arouses much interest as to the depth or thickness of the ice that forms the bridge. The ma- jority of ice bridges form between

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During 1901 as many Boers were accounted for as were officially computed to be in the field at the beginning of the year, and as we are still fighting large commandoes it is clear that the revised estimate of the Boer forces was 20,000 short, and the original intelligence twice than number below the actual strength. The Boers have been recruiting to some substantial extent, and it would be interesting to know what has become of the captives over and above the total transported and in the coast camps.

A CONSTANT DANGER.
Advices from South Africa are constantly referring to Boers on parole, and if all the burghers are not being treated as prisoners of war the exiles have a just reason for complaint. The presence of prisoners or parole men in South Africa is a constant danger, for even when in captivity and removed from the danger of active assistance the presence of a body of prisoners in the theatre of war is an incentive to commandoes and others to effect their release, and a fruitful source of prison plots.

The discrepancy between the numbers of the captured and the transported may be due to excessive indulgence—a mistaken policy, for the fighting Boers only lay down their arms when pressed, and any act of indulgence is barren of effect, since the curriculum of the slim excludes such niceties as moral obligations to an enemy. There is only one way of securing neutrality in the individual. When you catch a Boer, keep him. Whether this has been done during 1901 is a subject of doubt with a very large number of Britons, which the figures quoted do not dispel.

VALUE OF MUMMIES.
In estimating the value of a mummy its medicinal qualities are no longer appraised, and thus the problem is easier of solution. Its value must have been greater when it formed a regular part of the materia medica. Until late in the eighteenth century mummies entered into a great variety of drugs, balms and other medicaments. As the genuine mummy was then expensive, recipes were given by many ancient writers for converting human flesh into mummy. Usually only certain portions of the body were used, and these were beaten, dried, macerated and spiced out of all likeness to their natural condition; hence "beaten to a mummy." Numerous allusions are made to the practice in ancient literature, and in an old play, "Bird in a Cage," are the directions: "Make mummy of my flesh and sell me to the apothecaries."

Henry—"If I were rich, darling, would you love me more than you do?" Clara—"I might not love you any more, Henry, but I know I would look forward to our wedding day with a degree of impatience that never seems to possess me at present."

Portugal's Custom duties are the heaviest of any European nation, amounting to \$4.50 a head of her population. England's are about \$2.75 a head.

One of the managers of an hospital asked an Irish nurse which he considered the most dangerous of the many cases then in the hospital. "That, sur," said Patrick, as he pointed to a case of surgical instruments lying on the table,

to the equally important fact that the soil on which they are built, or the manner in which they have been constructed, is such as to favor the retention of the tuberculous infection indefinitely. When a thorough sanitary overhauling does not suffice to stamp out these sources of infection, the destruction of such dwellings seems the only remedy.

BAD NUTRITION.
The causes of insufficient and bad nutrition, while they have often to be sought in the economical and social condition of the community, which we cannot discuss here, are just as, and perhaps more, frequently to be found in ignorance and inexperience. To make a good, plain, healthy, tasty meal with relatively little expense is an art which must be taught to the young wife, leaving the factory or the position in the store to enter upon the duties of a housewife. Here is a field for noble-minded and experienced women who have made the art of cooking a study. By imparting their experience to their less fortunate sisters, they will make a new household lastingly happy.

Of course, the establishment of public eating-houses, where especially the unmarried people of the working classes can obtain good and plain meals for a nominal price, is also a necessity. In connection with the subject of malnutrition, we wish to say one more word concerning poor school children, especially in large cities. The majority of them very rarely go home for luncheon, and the provisions they bring along from homw are often of the most meagre kind. In some cities of Germany the experiment has been made to provide these poor children with a lunch of good meat sandwiches and a glass of milk. The result of this most praiseworthy work among children badly fed at home has been simply surprising. Nearly every one of them gained in weight within a month's time, and all of them were certainly made happier and capable of doing better work at school.

LARGEST INCUBATOR.
According to a Sydney paper, Australia has the largest duck ranch in the world, and has just completed with most excellent success the largest incubator in existence. The incubator has a capacity of 11,440 duck eggs, or 14,800 hen eggs. The machine is built on the hothouse principle, and, in fact, is a hothouse. It stands in the open and is constructed of ordinary pine weather boards, with corrugated iron roof. The egg trays each hold 130 duck or 160 hen eggs, and there are four of these end to end in 11 tiers, one above the other on each side of the room, making a total of 88. Moisture is supplied in pans beneath the bottom tier of trays. The heat is supplied by means of steam pipes from a boiler, which is kept constantly going to furnish motive power for the various works in connection with the establishment. The incubator is said to be working well and bringing out a large percentage of ducks. This season the machine has brought from 10 to 80 per cent, and the proprietor has about 5,000 ducklings.

"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally her for the amusement of her company upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "why, Bridget, did you do this?"

"Indade, it was mesself that did it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty, mum? I did it with yer false teeth, mum."

In the majority of cases the water is quite high at these times, and when the wind goes down the waters of the lake, together with their icy burden, are held back. The water in the river of the gorge recedes; the ice jam settles with the lowering of the water, and great crevasses are opened here and there about its surface. An inspection of these crevasses will show many of them to be from thirty to fifty feet deep with no water in sight, the bottom, and this arouses much interest as to the depth or thickness of the ice that forms the bridge. The majority of ice bridges form between the American Falls and the upper steel arch bridge, but during the period of their formation the ice extends above and below this line. The bridge that becomes a fixture of weeks wears off at the upper end and also the lower end until its upper end is almost straight out from the base of the American Falls, while on the lower end the stream that pours out from the portal of the Niagara Falls Power Co.'s tunnel soon has its effect in breaking away the mighty mass of ice.

ROETGEN RAYS.
Molecules in Bodies of Two Patients Separated.

That the X-rays can have a really dangerous effect upon the human frame has been demonstrated by two cases at the Hospital St. Louis, Paris, which have caused much excitement among Paris physicians.

The first is of a man whose entire abdomen has become sore as a consequence of one application of the Roentgen rays. The other is a man who, having used his right arm repeatedly as a subject for experiments with the rays, in public lectures at the Trocadero, has lost the use of the limb, and finds other serious complications setting in. The muscles of the arm are swollen and the skin is parched and cracked; the nails have been burned from all the fingers; he has lost his beard, mustache, eye lashes and brow and hair on the right side of his face and head, and his right eye has almost lost its sight, while the lid works only with the greatest difficulty.

Felix Meheux, the specialist of the hospital, explains this action of the X-rays by the excessive energy which causes the ray to penetrate the body by separating the molecules of which all matter is composed. The perturbing action is so great that nature cannot afterward restore the molecules to their original positions and functions.

YOUNG WOMAN FARMER.
The Hon. Lillah Constance Cavendish, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Lord Chesham, is the owner and manager of a black farm near her father's estate in Buckinghamshire, England. Here she keeps black cattle, black horses, black sheep, black goats, black dog, black cat, black rabbit—black everything that is to be seen on a farm. She had black chickens, and used to sell eggs to her mother, Lady Chesham, but one night a marauding fox came along and cleared the hen-coop. Of course in a hunting country it is crime unspeakable to kill a fox, so Miss Cavendish took the opposite course and gave up keeping fowls, for her black farm must not make a monetary loss. The country people are amused and interested in her hobby, and the standing joke is that Miss Cavendish has everything black except her dairymaids!

The average strength of a woman compared with a man is as 67 to 100.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Trelawney was in his garden, walking up and down beside the beech-tree hedge. There was a pathway there that had been worn by his feet, for both in winter and summer it was the spot of all his garden that he loved the best: a favorite walk, sheltered by this thick hedge from the east winds, yet standing high, and open to the west, and commanding on that side a pleasant view across a cultivated country, rich in meadow land and trees.

He was a reserved, gentle, studious man of forty, or a little under; simple in manners and in mind; one who did not know much of the ways of the world, but lived quietly absorbed in his own world of books—Homer and Horace, Plato and Sophocles, being nearer and more familiar friends to him than the men whose living faces he saw round him, and whose voices sounded in his ears.

It was about fifteen years ago since Mr. Trelawney had come from Oxford to this house in Shepton where he now lived, and though then only three or four and twenty, he had almost at once begun to adopt the retired habits of a student. At that time his mother was alive, a high bred and rather cold-natured woman; and the mother and son had lived together for twelve years. During all these years the house, in spite of its having a mistress at the head of it, had scarcely been a less dull or quiet one than it was now. Mrs. Trelawney was a woman who held herself rather above her neighbors. Such a woman of course could not be popular in a country village, and Mrs. Trelawney accordingly had had few friends in Shepton who either enjoyed her society much while she was living, or mourned her greatly when she was dead.

Mr. Trelawney had grown accustomed to the life he led, and felt no desire for a keener or more exciting happiness than what it gave him. He had been fond of his mother and his mother's company. Her refined manner and clear calm mind had been pleasant to his taste. In the years that they had lived together she had become his ideal—the only one he had—of womanhood, and he had felt her loss more than he had ever felt the loss of any other living thing.

He was thinking out some knotty point in his work to-day as he paced up and down his favorite walk, ranging evidence in his mind, weighing probabilities, hardly conscious that the sun was shining on him or the west wind blowing. It was ten o'clock in the morning of a summer day. The postman had come up to the house a little while ago, but he had brought no letter for Mr. Trelawney: he had only brought one letter for Mrs. Markham, the housekeeper, which had contained ill news apparently, for the poor soul began to cry as she read it.

She was still crying, standing at the open door with her apron over her face, when half an hour later Mr. Trelawney came in from his walk. She was waiting to intercept him as he re-entered the house, and with red eyes and a face full of grief she accosted him as he came up.

"I'm sorry to trouble you, sir, but I have had a letter from your sister."

neighbors that offered her a bed for a night or two, and she's gone to them. And I thank you gratefully—I thank you with all my heart," said the housekeeper, and brought the interview to an end with a relieved face.

It was two days after this that, as Mr. Trelawney was walking in his garden, his eye was caught by an unfamiliar sight—the slight figure of a girl dressed in black, standing with a basket on her arm gathering peas. "Who is this?" was his first thought as his attention was arrested by her, and then, "Oh, it must be Mrs. Markham's niece," he recollected, and meeting the housekeeper presently as he was returning to his study he said abruptly to the housekeeper—

"Mrs. Markham, why should you not keep Letty here with yourself for a time? It would be a great deal better for her, I should think, than being thrown amongst strangers. I suppose, if she were to stay, you could find something for her to do?"

"Oh, sir, you're too good! It would be the making of her," replied Mrs. Markham earnestly. "I don't know how to thank you, sir. I think she'll be so happy she won't know what to do with herself."

"She is a grateful woman, and a good woman, too," Mr. Trelawney thought to himself, as she closed the door. He was pleased with what he had done, and gratified by Mrs. Markham's appreciation of it. "With how little trouble, sometimes, one can give pleasure!" he thought, and possibly it crossed his mind, with something like remorse, that the self-absorbed life he led was not calculated to encourage the growth of much loving-kindness towards his neighbors. But the reflection, as such reflections generally do, only touched his conscience for a moment; and then he took up his book and resumed the reading of it—and forgot alike Letty and Letty's pleasure, his own satisfaction and his self-reproach.

(To Be Continued.)

The Red Witch

CHAPTER XXXIII.

On the threshold stood Lady Varley, and behind her Stronge and Carew O'Grady. They all stood there motionless as if stricken into stone, gazing on the scene before them. A man dead, already more calm, more placid than he had ever been in life; a man living, yet with death upon his face, and head bowed stubbornly upon his breast; a woman cast brokenly upon the ground, with her arms flung about the silent corpse; all her rich red hair had come unbound, and covered his breast as if with a shroud.

It was a most piteous sight. Yolande, overwhelmed by it, sank on her knees and covered her eyes with her hands. All was swept from her remembrance, save the awful, unavailing grief of this wretched woman.

Her sudden action roused Donna. She turned and addressed her.

"You are a good woman," she said in a subdued, monotonous way. "You could not understand such a thing. But I loved him and you never

is already on my track. Look at her?"

O'Grady followed his gaze. Donna, who had been commanding Stronge's aid, was now looking towards them; suspicion lit her eyes. As though fearing to be baffled, deprived of her revenge, she rushed forward, and dashing O'Grady aside with superhuman force, seized hold of Dundas. Her eyes blazed, there was madness in them.

Stronge caught and held her back from him, restraining her as gently as he could. But restraint of any kind that kept her from securing the object of her vengeance infuriated her. She laughed frantically, and glared at Dundas, who was standing motionless, making no effort to avail himself of that chance of escape pointed out to him by O'Grady, and which she was so fearful of his obtaining.

He came slowly up to her, and, by a little wave of the hand, put back the two who were still holding her. "You are not yet satisfied then?" he said, gazing at her with that same strange smile that now seemed frozen on his lips. "You have taken from me, faith, hope, joy, yet still you crave my blood? Take it, then!"

Before Stronge, who was nearest to him, could interfere, he had lifted the revolver to his mouth. It was all over in a moment. He was lying face downwards mercifully, and even whilst they looked with a horrible fascination that could not be conquered, the last quick, tremulous shudder ran through him.

As for Donna, she stood there motionless, her body drawn up into a rigid attitude, her face livid. All meaning seemed to have flown from her face. It was a mere beautiful mask. And presently, oh, so slowly, so sluggishly a thick red stream began to creep from under that hidden mutilated head. Straight towards her it crept with a dull haste, but with a deadly surety. She shrank back, but it followed her. Back still, clutching a chair as she went with stiffening fingers, and with dilated eyes fixed always on that awful pursuer. Back still until she touched the wall.

Her mind was so far gone that she could imagine no other means of escape than that backward one; and slowly, but ever nearer, came that crimson flood. Stealthily, an inch now, a little rush then creeping, crawling, until at last it caught her.

It touched the hem of her white gown, and reddened it. How the stain grew! It seemed as though his blood, having found her, had resolved to merge itself in her—his murderess! For a moment, as if fascinated, she stood staring at it with wide, awful eyes. Then an unearthly scream escaped her. Peal after peal of horrible laughter followed, and presently they bore her from the room securely pined—a raving maniac.

(To Be Continued.)

NO FULL-STOP IN TELEGRAMS.

The following story is told of a business man of Manchester, England, whose wife, during his absence, desired to buy some lace valued at about \$200. The sum was large, and, although the lady knew her husband's generosity, she decided to telegraph him for his sanction before buying. In reply to her telegram came the answer, "No price too high," whereupon she proceeded to buy not only the lace which she had in her mind, but other goods to the value of \$800. When the husband returned and the wife showed him her purchases he asked to see the telegram which she had received. It was something of a surprise to him, but he said nothing. What he had

ON THE FARM.

WHAT IS A DUAL PURPOSE COW?

How shall we know her when we see her? In answering this question I quote from my book *The Stud Breeds*: The more important in the breed named, are: Medium to 1 size for the breed or grade; length and depth in the coup especially in the females; good development of udder and milk ve good constitution as indicated good width through the heart, and neck inclining to long and and ribs of medium spring, spaced and covered with a handling skin, says Prof. The Shaw. Contrasted with beef dual purpose cattle are: In outline less massive, not so even their proportions, and not smooth; in size they are about same, but do not weigh quite well; they are a little longer in head, neck, limbs and barrel; are not so wide at the withers, a little less full in the breast, shoulders, hips and twist, and are quite so rounded or close spaced the ribs, and the development udder and milk veins is much marked. Contrasted with dairy tie dual purpose cattle are: In outline much larger and heavier as a rule, the fore and hind legs are more evenly balanced, angular points are not so prominent and the form is not so spare.

THE WITHERS ARE WIDE!

the spinal column less prominent the back straighter; the breast more strongly developed, the shape of rib rounder, the hips and thighs heavier and the bone some larger, and in general development head, neck, body, udder and veins, this difference is not marked.

The above is the type of cow through the persistent advocacy of certain dairy writers has been dramatized as a myth, a delusion a snare. They have denied her right to live. For a time they ceded so far in neutralizing the quality by the use of dairy sires that section of the farmers who tended to their much fair speech, this magnificent type of animal threatened with annihilation. It take long years to undo the chief. The advocates of annihilation as the highest end of the purpose cow were doubtless sincere in the line of advocacy which thrust upon the farmers with a sistency worthy of a better cause, hence, charity bids us try and cure up their mistake, lest the generations yet unborn point the finger their want of good judgment an evolving future. Some of the advocates were otherwise magnificent men. But this makes their misall the more unexplainable.

But there is another class of who have decried the dual purpose cow who are not thus honest. I have, it is to be feared, deliberately seated themselves in the chair of wilful misrepresentation. They continually poring over records give the average production of over a state or

A PORTION OF THE SAME

They then look up the dairy performance of some crack dairy herd. They assume that all cows not included in such, are dual purpose cows. They draw comparisons accordingly, which, to the undisciplined, appear exceedingly favorable to the straight dairy cow and as favorable to the dual purpose

lawn: he had only brought one letter for Mrs. Markham, the house-keeper, which had contained ill news apparently, for the poor soul began to cry as she read it.

She was still crying, standing at the open door with her apron every few moments going up to her eyes, when half an hour later Mr. Tre-lawney came in from his walk. She was waiting to intercept him as he re-entered the house, and with red eyes and a face full of grief she accosted him as he came up.

"I'm sorry to trouble you, sir, but—I've had a letter from my sister—or at least not from my sister (poor dear, I wish it was !); it's my niece that writes, and—and—" with a burst of tears, "her poor mother's dying !"

It was a little confusing to Mr. Tre-lawney, but he was very sorry.

"You would like to go and see her, would you not ?" he said at once. "Yes, of course ; go as soon as you can. And whatever money you would like—"

But Mrs. Markham did not want any money. Her only two troubles were lest she might not find her sister still alive, and lest Martha, her help in the kitchen, should fail during her absence in cooking chops and steaks. From one of these anxieties Mr. Tre-lawney did what he could to relieve her ; for the relief of the other he could only give her his grave good wishes.

About a week had passed after this day, when one afternoon a knock came to the study door, and, on Mr. Tre-lawney calling to the knocker to enter, a black-robed figure came mournfully into the room and dropped a courtesy with a tragic face.

"Oh, Mrs. Markham !" exclaimed Mr. Tre-lawney, a little startled by this apparition.

"Yes, sir, it's me," said the house-keeper faintly.

"Did you find— ? But I am afraid I need not ask—"

He looked at her black gown, and stopped.

"No, sir. She's gone." Her handkerchief went to her eyes.

"Poor thing. I hope you saw her ?"

"Oh yes, thank God ; me and Letty were both with her. It was a very happy ending, sir."

"Well, that will be a comfort to you, Mrs. Markham."

"It is, sir, it's a great comfort. She suffered so that, if it wasn't for Letty, one would hardly have wished to keep her. But it's hard to lose a mother, sir."

"Very hard—very. Is Letty your sister's child ?"

"Yes, sir, and a good girl, poor thing."

"And is she—what does she do, I mean ? Does she go out to service ?"

"Ah, sir, that's the difficulty. She's delicate. She's not fit for a common service. She's been helping her mother, you see, sir, with the millinery."

"Well, can she not go on with that sort of thing ?"

"I suppose she must, sir—but she's young—she's only fifteen, and a child of that age alone in London— But I mustn't bother you with our troubles, sir."

"You don't bother me, Mrs. Markham. I am only sorry that I—that I am so little able to give you any help. Unless there was anything you could think of yourself ?"

"Well, sir," with a little hesitation, "I almost had it in my mind—if you'd not think it a great liberty—I was wanting very much to ask you if you thought you'd mind my having her here for a week or two, just till we had time to look about us."

"You had better send for her at once. Where is the poor girl now ?"

"Well, sir, there were some kind

the silent corpse ; all her rich red hair had come unbound, and covered his breast as if with a shroud.

It was a most piteous sight. Yolande, overwhelmed by it, sank on her knees and covered her eyes with her hands. All was swept from her remembrance, save the awful, un-availing grief of this wretched woman.

Her sudden action roused Donna. She turned and addressed her.

"You are a good woman," she said in a subdued, monotonous way. "You could not understand such as I. But I loved him and you never did ; my love for him taught me that, carefully as you hid your secret. Leave him to me now. Do not forbid me ; do not deny my stronger claim to him ; do not grudge him this last solace. We were miserable always—let us be together now. Go ! go away. This is no place for you. Leave me alone with my dead."

She spoke incoherently. Her head sank back upon his breast. Once again her arms closed round his stiffening form. Upon the white of her gown a great crimson stain was spreading. It was his life-blood.

Lady Varley sickened at the sight. She rose to her feet in a wild, shuddering haste, and looked helplessly around her. She swayed a little, but when O'Grady came quickly towards her, she shrank from him, and it was to Andrew Stronge she held out her hands with a choking cry.

He caught her as she fell, and carried her out of the room and down the stairs to the hall, where he stumbled against a woman. It was the girl Kitty ; who, knowing all, had followed her mistress faithfully, in fear and trembling.

He left her in her care, with instructions to rouse the servants—who now, indeed, were hurrying from all quarters, roused by the sound of the revolver. Having given hurried orders that a carriage be brought round immediately from the stables, and that Lady Varley be conveyed direct to The Cottage, he once more returned to the fatal chamber.

As he drew near it, he found the silence was broken. A voice shrill, frenzied, was ringing through the room. Mrs. Dundas had risen, and was denouncing her husband as the murderer of her lover. She turned to Stronge as he entered, and began again her denunciation ; she looked like a beautiful fury ; with her hair streaming, her face ghastly with its savage desire for vengeance.

O'Grady went quickly up to Dundas.

"Fly," he said in a hurried whisper. "There is yet time. Soon, we may not be able to connive at your escape. It is in our power now, it may not be so five minutes hence. Already I hear footsters downstairs. Great heaven, what madness induces you to delay !"

A curious smile parted Dundas' lips. He touched O'Grady lightly on the shoulder though he did not look at him. His gaze was riveted on the spot where Donna stood.

"Too late even if I had cared to prolong my life," he said. "Nemesis

OUR NEW SERIAL.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

OUR READERS will welcome our new story, the first instalment of which appears in this issue. Its characters are well drawn and its plot unusual. In it the author develops the idea that "kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood. Follow it.

desired to buy some lace valued at about \$200. The sum was large, and, although the lady knew her husband's generosity, she decided to telegraph him for his sanction before buying. In reply to her telegram came the answer, "No price too high," whereupon she proceeded to buy not only the lace which she had in her mind, but other goods to the value of \$800. When the husband returned and the wife showed him her purchases he asked to see the telegram which she had received. It was something of a surprise to him, but he said nothing. What he had written was: "No. Price too high."

This pretty story is told of a distinguished novelist. He and his wife were at a social gathering, where the question was discussed:—"Who would you rather be if not yourself?" His wife asked him for his reply to the question. He promptly answered: "Your second husband, dear."

A SCHOOL FOR WAITERS.

There is a school for waiters at Vienna, where budding novices of that profession are thoroughly instructed in the ways wherein they should walk. During the three years' course pupils are taught the three R's just as if they were in ordinary elementary schools, but French, the language of cooks and diplomatsists the world over, is added to the programme, and then, of course, there is the technical training, which includes cookery in all its branches, the composition of a correctly-spelt menu, the laying of tables, the folding of serviettes, and last, but not least, the art of deportment.

A TIMELY MOTOR-CAR.

A motor-car, used with promptitude, prevented suicide in Paris recently. In the morning M. Lepine received a note giving an address and stating that when he received it the writer would be dead. M. Lepine telegraphed instantly to the Police Commissary of the district, and that official at once stepped out of his office, jumped into a passing motor-car, ordered the owner to drive to the address indicated, and had the satisfaction of arriving at the place just as a young woman named Mozer was losing consciousness, with the gas-pipe in her mouth and the tap turned on.

SUGAR FOR HORSES.

As a result of bad roads and heavy transportation, army horses in Argentina have been overworked during the rainy season, and many of them have been exhausted or have fallen ready victims to disease. To give greater endurance sugar has been added to the food of the animals. The effects have been quite surprising, and it is reported that not only has fatigue been overcome by two ounces of sugar in the daily food, but that animals that had become quite useless regained strength and capacity for work.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

Here is a puzzle for the curious : At a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., the relatives, as below, recently surrounded one dinner table. One great-grandfather, two grandfathers, one grandmother, three fathers, two mothers, four children, three grandchildren, one great-grandchild, three sisters, one brother, two husbands, two wives, one mother-in-law, one father-in-law, two brothers-in-law, three sisters-in-law, one son-in-law, two daughters-in-law, two uncles, three aunts, two nieces, and two cousins. The whole party consisted of seven persons only.

There are 140 hospitals in London. Outfortories on Hospital Sunday average \$175,000.

have, it is to be feared, delib- seated themselves in the ch- wilful misrepresentation. Th- continually poring over recor- give the average production (over a state or

A PORTION OF THE SA

They then look up the dai- formance of some crack dairy- They assume that all cows n- cluded in such, are dual- cows. They draw comparison- cordingly, which, to the un- ing, appear exceedingly favor- the straight dairy cow and a- favorable to the dual purpose- Who constituted those wise o- judges as to what is a dual- pose cow ? Is it not true tha- of those cows are scrub cows- most scrubby type ? They- neither one thing nor another- different those no purpose co- from the dual purpose cow as- lined above. Another class w- cry the dual purpose cow are- in very different surroundings- have crept into some of our- ment stations, and have ins- comparisons between the pro- of these no purpose cattle an- highest types of dairy cattle.- comparisons are peculiarly h- If made innocently, what ab- competency of the men wh- them ? If made intentionally- about their honesty ? But du- pose truth, like liberty, cann- laid away in the grave of ob- forgetfulness. Neither grave- nor armored soldier can pre- final resurrection of either.

WATERING STOCK.

The question of watering ca- winter in this northern climat- important one with most f- Different opinions prevail as- best methods and farmers- will differ in regard to the- because of more or less div- conditions. The main point- ference are as to the advisab- warming water for cattle b- ficial means, watering more- once a day and having water- stable for each animal, writ- Alpha Messer.

In regard to the first, whi- perhaps of most importance- ditions have somewhat to do- the matter. When water runs- distance and the stream is a- one, permitting an accumulat- anchor ice in the tub or tank- weather, it is unquestionabl- better method to warm the w- least enough to melt the i- keep the tub or tank from fr- but when there is a half inch- or more of good spring water- warmth and motion of which- the ice from forming on the w- the coldest weather, it is- doubtful if it pays to put a h- the tub. Stock of all kind- drink all of such water that- need.

AND THAT IS ENOUGH

Because cows for a time will more water at 65 or 70 degree at 45 or 50 is no valid arg- that it is better for the cows. men will sometimes drink mor- they need, but it does not- any better or more efficient m- them in the end. I have hear- mers say that when cows had- water before them they woul- sipping it nearly all of the tir- keep "full as ticks." But wou- one say that this unnatur- tion was any better for the c- that in three months time she- give a greater profit than if- day she drank what her syste- manded of clear cool water, a- more ? Careful experiments a- of the state experiment station- shown that there is no advan- warning good running wate- stock.

Some years ago when the agi-

ON THE FARM.

IT IS A DUAL PURPOSE COW?

How shall we know her when we see her? In answering this question I refer to my book *The Study of the Cow*. The more important indications, perhaps, in the named, are: Medium to large for the breed or grade; good height and depth in the coupling, especially in the females; good development of udder and milk veins; constitution as indicated by width through the heart, head neck inclining to long and fine, ribs of medium spring, open and covered with a good ling skin, says Prof. Thomas. Contrasted with beef cattle, purpose cattle are: In general less massive, not so even in proportions and not so thick in size they are about the same, but do not weigh quite so much as they are a little longer in the neck, limbs and barrel; they are not so wide at the withers, are a little less full in the breast, shoulders and twist, and are not so rounded or close spaced in the ribs, and the development of the ribs and milk veins is much more developed. Contrasted with dairy cattle purpose cattle are: In general outline much larger and heavier, the fore and hind quarters are more evenly balanced, the lar points are not so prominent and the form is not so spare;

THE WITHERS ARE WIDER,

the spinal column less prominent and back straighter; the breast is more strongly developed, the spring is rounder, the hips and thighs are wider and the bone somewhat heavier, and in general development of the neck, body, udder and milk veins, this difference is not greatly noted.

What is above is the type of cow that, though the persistent advocacy of the dairy writers has been stigmatized as a myth, a delusion and a dream. They have denied her the right to live. For a time they succeeded so far in neutralizing the duality by the use of dairy sires by selection of the farmers who listened to their much fair speech, that magnificent type of animal was almost entirely annihilated. It will take long years to undo the mistake.

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for warming water was at its height, I thought that perhaps it would pay to put a heater in my water tank for cattle and sheep, but as the water never freezes over in the coldest weather, and the stock seemed to enjoy drinking it, I delayed the action. The water is still running and the stock drink it with their accustomed relish. At the present time I have no desire for a heater, which would make more labor in doing chores and be a bill of expense in my case,

WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

The question of watering more than once a day is also subject to changed conditions, such as feeding ensilage, and time of the year. It is my experience that when cattle are fed ensilage twice a day, they will drink but once, and often when cattle are fed on dry fodder alone they will drink but once until the April sun begins to make the days warmer. It is my practice to water cattle but once a day, until about the first of April, when they are turned out twice a day, as much to give them fresh air and sunshine as for the opportunity of another drink although the warmer atmosphere naturally increases the demand for water in both man and beast.

In regard to water for each animal in stables I cannot speak from experience. It was my intention to put running water in the cattle mangers of the new barn, but I have become convinced that it is not the best way and the water runs in a steel tank under a shed just 40 feet from the stable door.

HOGS FOR QUICK RETURNS.

It has always been the experience that there is a decided advantage with hogs over all other stock kept on the farm—the quick returns if good management is given. As with all stock, it is essential that a good breed be had. By having well-bred animals a quick growth and early maturity can be obtained. If a sow farrows in early spring, say April, late enough not to endanger losses from cold, in nine months the pigs, with good treatment, can be ready for market. By this time another lot of pigs can be growing. Thus we can sell two lots of pigs in a year from the same sow. This gives a quick return, and at this year's prices, a good one, on the money invested. No other stock will answer as well. The value of the hog to the farmer cannot be questioned.

A GREAT JOURNALIST.

Something About Monsieur de Blowitz.

There was an incorrect report a few weeks ago that Monsieur de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, was to retire from active service. Although he is sixty-nine years old, and has occupied for a generation his present position, which practically makes him the source of the most important intelligence in European politics, he does not intend yet to cease working.

Although he lives in Paris and writes for an English newspaper, he was an Austrian by birth. He early left his native country and taught German in France; later he became a naturalized Frenchman. When he was twenty-eight years old he began the study of international politics, and wrote for two newspapers in Lyons. He was active in home politics, and participated in the suppression of the commune in 1871. In the same year, after an apprenticeship of eleven years, he became the Continental representative of the London Times.

During the past third of a century he has had the confidence of the rulers and statesmen of Europe. He was admitted to the presence of

DID THE TIGERS KNOW?

Ceased to Trust Their Trainer After Seeing Him Drunk.

A really remarkable story of animal perception has been contributed by Mr. Frank Bostock, who may be considered an authority on wild animals in captivity.

I once had a trainer, Mr. Bostock says, an old Irishman who had served in a British regiment in India, and who knew the ways of tigers in every detail. He taught three of them to do more work in the arena than I have ever seen done by any other tigers. I have seen him sitting down between two of them at rest times during rehearsals and examining their claws to see if any of them were sore or split. Any one who has ever tried that with even a house cat knows that it strikes the feline nature as an unwarrantable familiarity; but they never did more than show their teeth and whine, and that half in playfulness.

One day the old fellow got very drunk, the first time in his life, to my knowledge. Before he was noticed on his return to the cage he had gone in with his tigers and fallen in a heap on the floor.

The other keepers made several attempts to take him out of the cage, but it was at once apparent that to do so meant a bitter and bloody fight with the tigers. They guarded him all night in his drunken slumber. But the next time he put them to work they balked, and he could neither persuade nor drive them.

They had ceased to trust him, or something of that sort, and his usefulness with them was at an end forever.

That was indeed "judgment . . . fled to brutish beasts."

TOO LITTLE FOR TOO MUCH.

How a War Was Saved Between England and Russia.

When the late Ameer of Afghanistan was troubled with a bad toothache he sent for his European dentist in open court. The dentist examined the tooth, which was nothing more than an old stump, and advised that the ameer should take laughing-gas and have it out. The ameer inquired into the effect of the gas, and replied:

"I cannot risk being a dead man for five seconds, much less five minutes."

So, while the whole Afghan court surveyed the operation, the dentist struggled with the tooth, and the stout old ameer never moved a muscle.

The quality of common sense which characterized this ruler once averted a war between England and Russia. A representative of the Ameer told him that the Russians had taken Afghan territory, but as England had guaranteed him against aggression he could easily depend on England to go to war if he said the word.

The Ameer sat quietly for a few minutes, stroking his beard, and then called for a map of Afghanistan. When it was brought he asked the representative to show him the territory that had been seized. Then tracing the little fringe of country, and sweeping with his finger the great space that stood for the rest of his kingdom, he said:

"It is so little that it is not worth making a great war about."

HEALING A BROKEN LEG.

The proceedings of the Royal Society of England were not taken so seriously a hundred and fifty years ago as they are now. A sailor who had broken his leg sent to the Royal Society an account of the remarkable manner in which he had healed the fracture. His story was that

AGENCIES OF THE DEAD.

BRITISH SCIENTIST DISCUSSES TELEPATHY.

Dr. Oliver Lodge is of the Opinion That Trance Utterances Are Due to Them.

The attitude of scientific men toward the phenomena of telepathy, trance and clairvoyance has been so uncompromisingly skeptical that Sir William Crooke's sympathetic discussion of the subject two years ago aroused the greatest popular interest. Now comes a no less eminent investigator, Dr. Oliver Lodge, who as president of the Society of Psychical Research, delivered recently in London a remarkable address. He made statements which, a generation ago, would have been startling in the mouth of a scientific man, and his audience, including many eminent men, listened and applauded some far-reaching conclusions.

He did not hesitate to declare as an undoubted fact that under certain conditions the mouth can speak and the hand write concerning things wholly outside of the normal ken of the mind usually controlling them. Telepathy is the one ultra normal human faculty, the reality of which every one who has engaged in researches is prepared to assent to. But its laws are unknown, and its scope and meaning not yet apparent.

AN UNKNOWN LIFE.

Knowing what we already certainly know of the material universe and of its immense scope and the number of habitable worlds it contained—he would not say inhabited, for evidence did not yet reveal that—but habitable worlds, and perceiving also the immense variety of life which luxuriated everywhere on this planet wherever conditions permitted, he found it impossible to deny the probability that there might be in space an immense range of life and intelligence of which we at present know nothing.

The greater number of psychical phenomena asserted to take place in the presence of a medium involved nothing in themselves extraordinary, but there was another class of phenomena, not sharply distinguished from the former set, which involved an effect beyond ordinary human power to accomplish, for instance, the asserted resistance of the human skin and nerves to fire when under religious emotion or in some trance state, or the extraction of a solid object from a permanently closed box, or what was much more commonly asserted, the materialization or apparition of temporary human forms. He had never seen any of these beings under satisfactory conditions, but the evidence adduced by Sir William Crooke and others was extremely detailed and it was almost as difficult to resist their testimony as it was to accept the things they testified.

THE AGENCY OF THE DEAD.

If he were asked did he associate psychical phenomena with the continued existence of dead persons, he must answer that he did not. But—eliminating psychical phenomena—suppose he was asked further, did he consider that trance utterances were ever due to the agencies of departed persons, he was bound to say that as regarded the contents or intelligence of the message it did sometimes very strongly indicate some form of access to a persistent portion of a departed personality, and occasionally thoroughly suggested its actual agency.

Asked if he believed in ghosts, Dr. Lodge replied:

"No; I have seen too many of them."

FEAT OF YOUNG OFFICER.

who are not thus honest. They, it is to be feared, deliberately misrepresent themselves in the chair of misrepresentation. They are usually poring over records that the average production of cows a state or

PORTION OF THE SAME.

Then look up the dairy produce of some crack dairy herds. Assume that all cows not included in such, are dual purpose. They draw comparisons accordingly, which, to the undiscerning, appear exceedingly favorable to straight dairy cow and as unfavorable to the dual purpose cow. constituted those wise ones the as as to what is a dual purpose cow? Is it not true that many loose cows are scrub cows of the scrubby type? They are either one thing or another. How can there be no purpose cows are the dual purpose cow as out above. Another class who do the dual purpose cow are found in very different surroundings. They creep into some of our experimental stations, and have instituted comparisons between the production of these no purpose cattle and the best types of dairy cattle. Such comparisons are peculiarly harmful. Be innocently, what about the competency of the men who make these comparisons? If made intentionally, what is their honesty? But dual purpose, like liberty, cannot be away in the grave of obliviousfulness. Neither grave stone nor armored soldier can prevent the resurrection of either.

WATERING STOCK.

A question of watering cattle in this northern climate is an important one with most farmers. Different opinions prevail as to the methods and farmers always differ in regard to the matter. The use of more or less diversifications. The main points of difference are as to the advisability of using water for cattle by artificial means, watering more than a day and having water in the trough for each animal, writes Mr. a Messer.

In regard to the first, which is one of the most important, concerns have somewhat to do with water. When water runs a long distance and the stream is a small one, permitting an accumulation of ice or ice in the tub or tank in cold weather, it is unquestionably the best method to warm the water at enough to melt the ice and the tub or tank from freezing, when there is a half inch stream of good spring water, the stillness and motion of which keeps ice from forming on the water in coldest weather. It is quite sufficient if it pays to put a heater in the tub. Stock of all kinds will drink all of such water that they

AND THAT IS ENOUGH.

Because cows for a time will drink water at 65 or 70 degrees than 5 or 50 is no valid argument. It is better for the cows. Some will sometimes drink more than needed, but it does not make better or more efficient men of them in the end. I have heard far say that when cows had warm water before them they would be drinking it nearly all of the time and "full as ticks." But would any say that this unnatural condition was any better for the cow, or in three months time she would make a greater profit than if every day she drank what her system needed of clear cool water, and no more? Careful experiments at some of the state experiment stations have shown that there is no advantage in giving good running water for more than a few years ago when the agitation

was for an English newspaper, he was an Austrian by birth. He early left his native country and taught German in France; later he became a naturalized Frenchman. When he was twenty-eight years old he began the study of international politics, and wrote for two newspapers in Lyons. He was active in home politics, and participated in the suppression of the commune in 1871. In the same year, after an apprenticeship of eleven years, he became the Continental representative of the London Times.

During the past third of a century he has had the confidence of the rulers and statesmen of Europe. He was admitted to the presence of premiers as an equal, and great questions of public policy were discussed with him as with a man capable of comprehending them. In time he came to be the mouthpiece of the distinguished officials when they had anything to say to the public, and Bismarck, Thiers, Gambetta, the Sultan of Turkey, Jules Ferry, Pope Leo XIII. and others spoke through him.

He, more completely than any other man, has in the popular imagination personified the power of the press. He works in sympathy with the policy of the Times, which is to interpret to the people the purposes of the Government. He believes that the public business is the business of the public. As the eyes and ears of the nations at the seat of power he made an honorable place for himself and holds it unchallenged. If he had not been a man who kept faith with statesmen, and who acted on the theory that honesty is the best policy, he could not so long have retained the confidence of the cabinets of Europe.

RAGS TO PURPLE ROBES.

Some Royal Mushrooms, Servian, English and Oriental.

Of even more plebeian descent than King Oscar is Alexander of Servia. That monarch is merely three generations removed from the swineherd. The Servian Cromwell or William Tell, who rose to deliver his country from Turkish misrule, was Michael Obrenovitch. Leaving his pigs to feed and tend themselves, he headed his countrymen, who rewarded his success by electing him Prince of Servia. On his death, in 1868 he was succeeded by the late ex-King Milan, who handed over the crown to his son in 1889. Of English sovereigns, Queen Mary II. and Queen Anne were the granddaughters of a domestic servant. While he was Duke of York, James II. married Anne Hyde, the daughter of Lord Clarendon, and the two Queens were the children of the union. As a briefless barrister, Lord Chancellor Clarendon had married a housemaid, and her grandchildren sat on the British throne, says the London Standard. Victor Emmanuel offered the tributary crown of Sicily to Garibaldi, but the old sailor refused to exchange his red shirt for the purple robe. The founder of the Ming dynasty of China was a Buddhist priest, the son of a Chinese potter. After occupying the Celestial throne for three centuries the Mings were overthrown and succeeded by the Manchus of Tartar free-booting origin. They have been royal for only three hundred years. But the Imperial house of Turkey has absolutely authentic descent from Mohammed, the long line being unbroken from 570 A. D. With exceptions, such as that of the Mikado, Disraeli was right in declaring that "the most powerful people in the world, male and female, a few years back, were adventurers, exiles, and demireps."

Sound moves 1.142 feet per second, light 192,000 miles a second, electricity 288,000 miles a second.

the representative to show him the territory that had been seized. Then tracing the little fringe of country, and sweeping with his finger the great space that stood for the rest of his kingdom, he said:

"It is so little that it is not worth making a great war about."

HEALING A BROKEN LEG.

The proceedings of the Royal Society of England were not taken so seriously a hundred and fifty years ago as they are now. A sailor who had broken his leg sent to the Royal Society an account of the remarkable manner in which he had healed the fracture. His story was that he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum, and in three days was able to walk just as well as before the accident. This remarkable story naturally caused some excitement among the members of the society. No one had previously suspected tar and oakum of possessing such miraculous healing powers. The society wrote for further particulars, and doubted, indeed, whether the leg had been really fractured. The truth of this part of the story, however, was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. Several letters passed between the Royal Society and the sailor, who continued to assert most solemnly that his broken leg had been treated with tar and oakum, and with nothing else. The society might have remained puzzled for an indefinite period had not the sailor added in a postscript to his last letter: "I forgot to tell your honors that the leg was a wooden one."

WHY TRUNKS ARE TRUNKS.

Have you ever wondered why a box in which you pack your clothes is called a trunk. If you go to the old church of Minster, in Kent, you will there be shown an old wooden box, of which the rounded lid is made of a portion of the trunk of a tree hollowed out. This old box is supposed to be the actual box brought to England by William the Conqueror, who kept in it the money wherewith he paid his troops. So from Normandy came the idea which British ingenuity has improved upon, until the result is the travelling trunks with which we are accompanied in these days when we undertake an extended visit or a sight-seeing tour of the world, and by which we are enabled to dress as becomingly and comfortably, no matter what extremes of climate we may encounter, as though we were at home with wardrobes full of clothes at hand.

GOOD NEWS FOR TOY BUYERS.

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved. Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not damaged in the process of being torn up for the purpose of making cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors. Hitherto Germany has enjoyed a monopoly in the English toy market. Even cheap labor cannot place the toys upon the market at the same price at which the English manufacturer is selling his products, and at a profit highly satisfactory to himself.

In 1,000 deaths of Londoners, 287 occur in winter, and 226 in summer.

Nearly 29 million Europeans left their countries as emigrants during the nineteenth century.

Our total consumption per head of alcoholic beverages is 33 1-3 gallons. The average American drinks but 14 1/2 gallons in a year.

eliminating psychological phenomena—suppose he was asked further, did he consider that trance utterances were ever due to the agencies of departed persons, he was bound to say that as regarded the contents or intelligence of the message it did sometimes very strongly indicate some form of access to a persistent portion of a departed personality, and occasionally thoroughly suggested its actual agency.

Asked if he believed in ghosts, Dr. Lodge replied:

"No; I have seen too many of them."

FEAT OF YOUNG OFFICER.

On Wager Drank a Bottle of Brandy and Died.

Following their custom in such cases, the news agencies at Berlin have carefully refrained from sending out a sensational story which might reflect upon the German army. The matter in question is the death of Herr Von Eichel-Streiber, a young lieutenant of the Third regiment of Uhlans, which occurred during a drinking bout at the officers' mess at Potsdam. It is as seriously discussed in Berlin to-day as were the army duels two months ago.

The officers of the First Regiment of Uhlans, it appears, entertained at their quarters the officers of the Third Regiment. Drinking was general, and young Eichel-Streiber had responded to each invitation to drink. He was already much intoxicated when an officer of the First Regiment boasted that he could drink in the space of ten minutes a decanter of brandy.

Eichel-Streiber met his wager with another—that he could drink the contents of a bottle at one draught. Instead of persuading him to give up his foolish boast, knowing that he suffered from heart trouble, his companions urged the lieutenant to execute the threat, which he did.

Eichel-Streiber lost consciousness immediately after putting down the bottle. He was carried to his room and placed upon a bed without removing his clothing. The collar of his tunic was not unbuttoned, and his comrades retired and left him there. In a few minutes the officer was dead.

The lieutenant was given a grand funeral, with all military honors, and his body was taken to the home of his parents at Eisenbach.

Emperor William has ordered a rigid investigation of the case.

A GOOD START.

"I have been thinking for a long time," she said, with a sober expression which contrasted strongly with her usual airiness, "that I ought to have some serious purpose in life. So I have decided to go into literature."

"You intend to pursue it seriously, do you?"

"Yes, indeed. I've bought a lovely Louis XVI. desk, and I've got some of the most exquisite stationery you ever saw. Papa gave me a gold pen and a mother-of-pearl penholder, and I have just the prettiest silver inkstand! All covered with filigree work, you know."

"You are certainly well equipped."

"Yes," she replied, serenely. "I've got a splendid start. All I have to do now is sit down some time and think of something to write."

Teacher—"Someone has been throwing paper behind my back. James, do you know who it is?" James (who is the culprit himself)—"Yes, sir, but I hardly like to tell." Teacher—"A very honorable feeling. James, you may sit down."

The United Kingdom has now 22,000 miles of railway—just double the mileage of 1861.

75 Dozen

LATEST NEW YORK
AND LONDON

Soft and Stiff Hats

RECEIVED THIS
WEEK.

Buy your Spring Hat
where you have over 50
styles to select from.

Our Hats are the best
values, because they keep
their color and shape longer.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeo offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,
Try Garratt's.

We Also Have a

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LIC. SES.
Express Office. Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

A Bunch of Clothing

(Manufactured from our
own goods) just received.
Suits, Vests, Pants, Pea
Coats and Overcoats. To
clean them out quickly we
will sell at actual cost.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Fresh oysters received every few days.
Hot lunches and oysters served at all
hours; best of confectionery; Ganong
Bro's. celebrated chocolates in boxes or
bulk.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

The People Say

after testing Vanluven's Coal, that it
is A1.

For Sale.

One Clyde Boiler, about 6 horse power,
steel, nearly new. Apply to
3tf ROBT. LIGHT

East End Barber Shop,

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
the Tichborne House.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14tf

Cheese Meeting.

A meeting of the patrons of Excelsior
Cheese Co. will be held at the factory on
Monday, the 3rd day of March, for the
purpose of selling milk routes.

10tp

C. B. PARKS, Pres.

Church of S. Mary Magdalene.

During Lent, besides the regular Sunday

Packer's Hair
Shampoo—Shampoo
cleanses and
beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and
prevents the hair from falling out, giving
it that soft and silky appearance—
25c in a bottle, at
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.

CREAMERIES, 50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

The Napanee Express,
The Weekly Sun, Toronto \$1.75.

Brick Residence For Sale.

The house occupied by the late D. S.
Warner will be sold on easy terms. Apply
to HARVEY WARNER.
Napanee, Feb. 12th 9dp

Take Notice.

Third number of the Massey Hall Course
will be in Opera Hall, March 6th. The
plan will be open on Saturday, March 1st,
for subscribers, at J. J. Perry's.

I. O. F. Concert.

We have received an invitation to attend
a Mass Meeting and musical entertainment
in the Opera House, on Friday evening
next, Feb. 28th, under the auspices of
Court Napanee, No. 30, I. O. F., which
promises to be a successful affair. On the
programme we notice the names of Rev.
Alex. MacGillivray, pastor of Lansdowne
Avenue Presbyterian church, Toronto, and
Mr. H. A. Collins, S.T., both of whom are
able speakers. J. C. Morgan, M.A., I.P.S.,
Barrie, assisted by local talent, will furnish
the musical part of the programme. Mr.
Morgan is a host in himself and on his
visit here will recite "The Battle of Glen
coe," which is a masterpiece. The I. O.
F. is one of the largest fraternal societies
in the world, having a membership of
190,000, and a surplus of \$5,203,211 at the
present time.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Owing to the fire in Tamworth having
damaged slightly a few dinner sets and
glassware and some furs and dry goods in
the windows of my store, I will call a dis-
count sale of from 25c. to 50c. on the
dollar. This will give some great snaps
while they last, do not delay in securing
some. I have also bought half of the staple
dry goods saved from the fire of the stock
of James Johnston, which I will sell at a
discount of 25c. on the dollar, these goods
are all perfect, not damaged in the least.
Call early and secure snaps. Thanking
you for past favours.

Yours truly,

C. G. COXALL,
Tamworth.

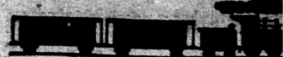
CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails
to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signa-
ture is on each box.

WEDDING BELLS.

RUSSELL—COLLINS.

A very pleasant event took place on
Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th, at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. George Collins, north of
Selby, when their only daughter, Nellie,
was united in marriage to Mr. Walter
Russell, of Empey Hill. The bride wore a
beautiful traveling suit of castor and was
assisted by her cousin, Miss Annie Bowen,
while the groom was supported by his
brother Mr. John W. Russell. The bride
was given away by her father. The wed-
ding march was played very gracefully by
Miss Bessie Ashworth. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. D. Balfour, of
the latter which the guests enjoyed to



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 10:35 a.m.
" 10:35 a.m.	" 12:05 p.m.
" 12:05 p.m.	" 2:35 p.m.
" 2:35 p.m.	" 5:05 p.m.
" 5:05 p.m.	" 7:35 p.m.

*Daily except Monday. *Daily, A
trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boye
the station.

CAMDEN EAST.

R. O. Coulter has received a
flour and feed from Winnipeg.
J. Evans, Centreville, was in
last week making preparatio
the storing of ice for the comin
mer

Mr. Thompson, proprietor
Queen's hotel here, and Mr. Ev
exchanging places.

Miss Woodcock has returned
after a visit to Toronto.

William Wilson has also re
from Winnipeg, Man., where
been for some time.

Miss Way, Tamworth, is
Hinch's.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

We have had some snow here
and have just dug our way out.

Miss Lottie Waldron, of Elm
has taken a position on the staff
Vienna High School. Miss W
will teach English, French,
and commercial work. She h
first-class professional certific

The recent earthquake shook
slightly jarred the Limestone
were distinctly felt at Point Pl
this county.

Miss Gertrude Gordon and
Frank Gardener, Picton, r
visited friends near Belleville
owing to numerous snow storm
obliged to prolong their stay q
number of days more than inter

Between four and five h
people assembled at 8 o'clock, M
morning, Feb. 10th, at St. Mar
dalene's church, Picton, to v
the marriage of Miss May H. I
eldest daughter of Rev. Canon I
to Mr. S. Stratford Dawson, M
The ceremony was performed l
bride's father, Miss Grace Louc
ing as bridesmaid and Dr.
Dawson, the groom's brother a
man, while Master Roland l
acted as page. It was a prett
ding, and the bride is one of P
sweetest girls.

Deafness of 12 Year's Stan
Protracted Catarrh produces deaf
many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor,
onto, Canada, was deaf for 12 yea
Catarrh. All treatments failed to
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder ga
relief in one day, and in a very sho
the deafness left him entirely. It
as much for you. 50 cents. Sol
W. Grange & Bro.—38

ODESSA.

The annual cheese meeting
patrons of Odessa Cheese Facto
held in the town hall on Sa
evening of last week. The ha
crowded to the doors, which
well for the interest manifested
patrons. After receiving the
it was decided to proceed the s
in previous years. There was r
present who at all seemed dissa
with the results of last year,
speaks well for the prospects
coming season, and shows the
esteem which Mr. Daugherty
among his patrons.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

**For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,**
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,
Try Garratt's.

We Also Have a Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters
direct from Baltimore, Canned
Goods, etc. A trial will con-
vince that we handle only the
best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Dundas Street West. 61y

DO YOU EAT!

of course you do, and you
want something good

Try our Potatoes, they are fine
and we have a fresh supply of
Canned goods just arrived,
Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon
Pumpkin.

Canned Apples, Peaches, Pears,
Pineapple, Blueberries, Raspberries
Strawberries, Orange Marmalade,
etc.

BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

Have you tried our 25c Green Tea, it is the
best in town—and all kinds of the best
black Tea.

Highest price paid for produce.

H. W. Kelly's Corner Grocery.

How Lamp Chimneys Were Invented.

Lamp glasses were invented by
Aime Argand, the inventor of the fa-
mous lamp and gas burner which bears
his name. He had been experimenting
for some time in trying to increase the
light, but to no purpose. On the table
before him lay the broken neck of an
oil flask. This he took up carefully
and placed it, almost without thought,
over the wick. A brilliant flame was
the result, and the hint was not lost
upon the experimentalist, who pro-
ceeded to put his discovery into prac-
tical operation at once.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets.—
Medical science by accident discovered the
potency of the pineapple as a panacea for
stomach troubles. The immense per-
centage of vegetable pepsin contained in the
fruit makes it an almost indispensable
remedy in cases of dyspepsia and indiges-
tion. One tablet after each meal will cure
most chronic cases. 60 in a box, 35 cents
Sold by A. W. Garrage & Bro.—82

36t ROBT. LIGHT.

East End Barber Shop,
Next to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
the Tichborne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-4f

Cheese Meeting.
A meeting of the patrons of Excelsior
Cheese Co. will be held at the factory on
Monday, the 3rd day of March, for the
purpose of selling milk routes.
10p C. B. PARKS, Pres.

Church of St. Mary Magdalene.
During Lent, besides the regular Sunday
services, Evensong will be said daily in
the Chapel at 5 p.m., except on Thursdays
when the service will be at 7.30 p.m.

**Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat
ailments** are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresol-
ene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.
Recommended and sold by A. W. Garrage &
Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

Our Clubbing Offer.
The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent
through the mails); the Star's Portrait of
the King (sent postpaid securely tube);
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, one year, (regular
price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your
subscription to the EXPRESS office, Napanee,
Ontario.

Look! Look! Look!
J. H. Fitzpatrick has started a new store
with new goods and new prices. We will
give good Oranges for 12c. per doz. and
Lemons 20c. per doz. and all groceries
under the usual price. We make a
specialty of flour and feed. The Hungarian
patent flour, \$2.40 per cwt. for \$2.25.
Royal Gem, \$2.00.

Lost Use of His Limbs.
J. Gordon, a well-known farmer of
Odessa, has just been paid by the In-
dependent Order of Foresters, a permanent
disability claim of \$1,500, being half of the
insurance he carried on his life. Over six
months ago Mr. Gordon, while engaged in
shingling his barn, fell off the roof, a dis-
tance of over twenty feet. He struck on
his feet, crushing some of the bones in his
heels.—Since then he has lost the use of his
feet, and has been obliged to move from
place to place on his knees. Considerable
sympathy is felt for the unfortunate man.
—Whig.

Take your load of grain Tuesday, Friday,
Monday, Thursday, Wednesday or
Saturday next to Close's Mills. There you
will get the grinding done with mill stones.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Had a Good Pedigree.
A well-known local character owns a fast
horse, than which he thinks there is none
better. He doesn't like it a bit if anyone
says anything against the animal. He was
driving it along Ontario street a few days
ago, while a bunch of prominent con-
servatives stood on a corner watching him.
As he approached one of them remarked:
"Pretty nice horse, that!" "Yes, a pretty
good animal," was the reply. "Has he got
a pedigree?" one of them enquired, think-
ing to have a little sport with the driver.
"Yes, he was sired by ———, of Napanee,
and dammed by the conservative party the
day Harty was elected," came the prompt
reply. Two would-be conservative can-
didates looked cheap, and made tracks for
home.—Whig.

**Stock Taking Sale now going on at
Boyle & Son's.** All goods such as lamps
and coal stoves sold at reduced prices.

DON'T GIVE IN.
If you have tried various so-called
remedies and obtained no relief, don't
say that there is no cure for rheumatism.
The trouble is, you have not taken the
right medicine. What Dr. Hall's Rheu-
matic Cure has accomplished for thou-
sands of sufferers it can do for you. Mr.
S. O. Taylor, Charlevoix, Ont., suffered
with rheumatism in the back (lumbago)
for four years; five bottles of Dr. Hall's
Rheumatic Cure completely cured him.
He has been free from pain ever since.
As a blood purifier it has no equal.
This preparation is put up in bottles
containing ten days treatment. Price
50 cents at all druggists or The Dr. Hall
Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

RUSSELL—COLLINS.

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Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th, at the home
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while the groom was supported by his
brother Mr. John W. Russell. The bride
was given away by her father. The wed-
ding march was played very gracefully by
Miss Bessie Aylsworth. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. D. Balfour, of
Selby, after which the guests repaired to
the dining room, where a sumptuous wed-
ding supper was served. The bride was
the recipient of many useful and costly
presents. The bridal party left mid-
-night showers of rice for Kingston, where they
spent a few days with relatives of the bride.
The groom's present to the bride was a
gold bracelet. The presents are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collins—China set of
dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shepherd—Silver
sugar bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. John Russell—Bedroom
set.
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Winter—Silver cake
basket, gold lined.
Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Russell—Silver
butter dish.
Miss Bessie Aylsworth—Toilet set.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paul—Clock.
Mrs. Bowen—One dozen silver teaspoons.
Miss Annie Bowen—Silver cake basket.
Mr. C. Thompson—Silver pickle cruet.
Mr. and Mrs. Baker—Silver cake basket.
Mr. John W. Russell—Hanging lamp.
Miss Allie and Mr. Wilbur Bush—China
tea service.
Miss Libbie McConnell—Table cloth.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Penny—Silver butter
dish.
Mr. J. McConnell—Glass tea service.
Miss Mav McConnell—Cake plate.
Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes—Silver cake
basket.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell—Two
porridge sets.
Annie Henderson—Grass tea service.
Mr. and Mrs. W. McConnell—Centre
table.
Miss Nettie Russell—Pickle dish.
Mr. Geo. Bush—One dozen bread and
butter plates.
Mrs. A. McConnell—Table cloth.
Mr. and Mrs. Collins—Water set.
Miss Ida Russell—Salt and pepper
shakers.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The "At Home," under the auspices of
St. Mary Magdalene's Guild, has been post-
poned from Thursday, the 20th, until
Tuesday, the 25th inst. Coffee and cake
and a good programme provided.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling immense
quantities of sugar. Another car to hand
in a few days, bought before the advance.
Fish of all kinds in stock. The people
will have Keewatin flour, because it is the
best flour made. 7 pounds Sulphur, 25c.
Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, 20c bottle
I pay \$3.50 each for No. 1 Mink and Red
Fox.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL
31 Gal. Milk Cans
\$5.00.
T. H. WALLER

DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists, give
MAIL ORDERS their prompt
attention,
Just drop us a card addressed
DETLOF & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee.
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

patrons of Odessa Cheese Fac-
held in the town hall on
evening of last week. The
crowded to the doors, which
well for the interest manifest
patrons. After receiving the
it was decided to proceed there
in previous years. There was
present who at all seemed di-
with the results of last year
speaks well for the prospect
coming season, and shows
esteem which Mr. Daughier
among his patrons.

While laying in his sum-
ply of ice, one of councillor
cold water bath. Rather cool
for bathing.

Miss Florience Bennett spent
last in Kingston, the guest
aunt.

Mrs. J. McQueen entertained
ber of her friends on Thurs-
ing of last week.

Miss Bertha Davidson, of
town Station, and Miss Ler-
of Albert, spent Sunday the
Mrs. Sidney Clark.

Mr. J. Lacoste and two
have returned home after a
couple of weeks visiting in
Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morris-
nee, spent Sunday with Mr.
John Morrison.

Those reported in last we-
on the sick list are all recover-
It is generally understood t
will be a new proprietor in c
hotels in the near future.

On Wednesday of this we-
Mrs. Wm. Fraser was doi-
crochet work she accidently
hook through her finger. I
was at once called and re-
hook.

Mr. Marcus L. Fraser is
the Grand Lodge of the A.
at Toronto this week. Mr.
accompanied him as far as
and will visit friends at Port

Catarrhal Poisons and Their
The poisonous secretions from
dangerous because they affect the
bowels, giving rise to an unhealthy
these organs. Catarrh is the source
ill health and was considered pra-
curable until it was demonstrated t
faction of the medical profession t
use of catarrh in any case of nase
trouble can be permanently and qui
Catharrhoxone by its unusual merit
ed the support and endorsement of
prominent medical authorities, who
that any one giving it a trial is sure
permanent benefit. Sold for \$1.
25c. At Druggists or Polson & Co.,
Ont.

EYE STR
In CHILD
has blighted
many lives
because
the pain ca
thereby
produces
an aversion
study.



The backward child to
becomes the unsuccessful

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
Smith's Jewelry Store
Napanee.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, *2:09 a.m.
8:33 a.m.	12:17 a.m.
10:34 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
*1:22 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
4:58 p.m.	
8:56 p.m.	

except Monday. *Daily. All other days, Sundays excepted.
can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at on. 8-ly

CAMDEN EAST.
Coulter has received a car of feed from Winnipeg.
rans, Centreville, was in town week making preparations for ring of ice for the coming sum-

Thompson, proprietor of the hotel here, and Mr. Evans are going places.
Woodcock has returned home visit to Toronto.
iam Wilson has also returned Winnipeg, Man., where he has some time.
Way, Tamworth, is at J.

WINCE EDWARD COUNTY.
have had some snow here lately ve just dug our way out.
Lott's Waldron, of Elm Brook, en a position on the staff of the High School. Miss Waldron ach English, French, science mmercial work. She holds a ss professional certificate.
recent earthquake shocks that jarred the Limestone City stinctly felt at Point Pleasant, anty.
Gertrude Gordon and Mrs. Gardener, Picton, recently friends near Belleville, and to numerous snow storms were to prolong their stay quite a of days more than intended.
een four and five hundred assembled at 8 o'clock, Monday g, Feb. 10th, at St. Mary Mag's church, Picton, to witness rriage of Miss May H. Loucks, laughter of Rev. Canon Loucks, S. Stratford Dawson, Montreal. remony was performed by the father, Miss Grace Loucks act- bridesmaid and Dr. Frank l, the groom's brother as best hile Master Roland Loucks is page. It was a pretty wedn the bride is one of Picton's t girls.

less of 12 Year's Standing.— ed Catarrh produces deafness in aees. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Tor- anada, was deaf for 12 years from . All treatments failed to relieve. ew's Catarrhal Powder gave him one day, and in a very short while ness left him entirely. It will do h for you. 50 cents. Sold by A. age & Bro.—38

ODESSA.
annual cheese meeting of the of Odessa Cheese Factory was i the town hall on Saturday of last week. The hall was l to the doors, which speaks the interest manifested by the . After receiving the reports decided to proceed the same as ous years. There was not one who at all seemed dissatisfied e results of last year, which well for the prospects of the season, and shows the high which Mr. Daugherty holds

The Big Store. Lahey & Co. Napanee.

Items of Store Interest.

People instinctively come here because they have confidence in everything we sell, and have been taught by years of fair dealing that they can always get the best for the least here.

It is not low prices, but low prices combined with high quality that conduce to economy in shopping—a combination that is always exemplified at the Big Store.

Our display of new Spring Hats in the Men's Department is exciting interest. We show all the newest English and American blocks. 50c to \$2 25.

Our Clothing Store is the true friend of every man or boy in need of a new Suit or Overcoat. Clothing satisfaction and clothing comfort await the buyer here. Some of the biggest price snaps of the season, if you hurry.

Bargain-Seekers rejoice at the alluring price-snaps the Big Store Bargain Tables afford.—Extraordinary values in remnants of the season's best goods gathered from every store section.

The New Embroideries.

People have much to say of our 1902 Embroideries. The general verdict seems to be that even the Big Store never had so handsome a showing before—such artistic designs—such a pleasing variety. You'd be surprised to know how fast the Embroideries are going. Hadn't you better make your selections now while the showing is at its best?
Embroideries at 1c, 1½c, 2c, 3c, 3½c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Insertions at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c.
Allovers at 25c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 90.

Rugs and Art Squares.

If you are interested in Rugs—and what woman is not?—these prettily-bordered Tapestry Rugs, with their easy prices, should attract your attention—same way with these handsome Art Squares. New ones, just in. Come and see 'em.
New Tapestry Rugs, size 3x3 yards, \$8.25.
New Tapestry Rugs, size 3x3½ yards, \$9.75.
New Tapestry Rugs, size 3x4 yards, 11.25.
Union Art Squares, size 3x3 yards, 3.75.
Union Art Squares, size 3x3 yards, 5.00 and 6.75.
Union Art Squares, size 3x3½ yards, 4.50 and 5.00.
Wool Art Squares, size 3x3½ yards, 7.90 and 9.00.

New Lace Curtain Prettiness.

These newcomers in Dainty Lace Curtains will certainly please the good taste of every tidy housewife. And the economy of the prices is very evident. It will be a prudent as well as tasteful woman who chooses here her Curtain supplies for Spring and Summer.
Nottingham Lace Curtains at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 up to \$5.50 a pair.

Linen Sale.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 22, at 9.30 o'clock, we will place on sale **600 Yds. Linen Roller Towelling**, 18 inches wide, regular price 10c yd. —Sale Price, 6½c yard. The Towelling is pure linen, bleached, with pretty pink or blue border. Ten yards will be the Sale Limit.



of Odessa Cheese Factory was the town hall on Saturday of last week. The hall was to the doors, which speaks the interest manifested by the.

After receiving the reports decided to proceed the same as our years. There was not one who at all seemed dissatisfied the results of last year, which well for the prospects of the season, and shows the high which Mr. Daugherty holds his patrons.

laying in his summer's supper, one of councillors took a ter bath. Rather cool weather ing.

Floriene Bennett spent Sunday Kingston, the guest of her

J. McQueen entertained a number of friends on Thursday evening last week.

Bertha Davidson, of Ernestation, and Miss Lena Heath, t, spent Sunday the guests of luey Clark.

J. Lacoste and two children turned home after spending a of weeks visiting friends at

nd Mrs. Frank Morrison, Napan Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. orrison.

reported in last week's issue ick list are all recovering. generally understood that there a new proprietor in one of our the near future. ednesday of this week, while m. Fraser was doing some work she accidentally run the rough her finger. Dr. Maboe once called and removed the

Marcus L. Fraser is attending nd Lodge of the A. O. U. W., nto this week. Mrs. Fraser nued him as far as Whitby visit friends at Port Perry.

hal Poisons and Their Remedy. onous secretions from Catarrh are because they affect the stomach and ving rise to an unhealthy condition of ns. Catarrh is the source of much and was considered practically in it; it was demonstrated to the satis- the medical profession that by the arrhozone any case of nasal or throat n be permanently and quickly cured. zone by its unusual merit has enlist- port and endorsement of the most medical authorities, who freely state ne giving it a trial is sure to receive t benefit. Sold for \$1. Small size ruggists or Polson & Co., Kingston.

EYE STRAIN

in CHILDHOOD

has blighted many lives because the pain caused thereby produces an aversion to study.

backward child too often es the unsuccessful man.

E. E. Smith,
DUATE OPTICIAN,
nith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.



No. 220—\$1.00



No. 285—\$1.00



No. 386—\$1.00



\$1.25

The Big Store. Lahey & Co., Napanee.

Letters From Manufacturers.

PIANO TUNING.

To Whom It May Concern,—
The bearer, W. A. Rockwell, is a competent tuner, and we would recommend all owners of Gerhard Heintzman pianos to allow no tuner who does not carry our recommend to tune their pianos. Mr. Rockwell is a thorough and reliable man, which cannot be said of many so-called tuners who travel the country.

The Gerhard Heintzman Co.

To Whom It May Concern,—
This is to certify that W. A. Rockwell is a competent piano tuner, and we would recommend him to anyone requiring their piano tuned. Any work entrusted to him will be carefully attended to.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Rockwell has tuned pianos for us and has given entire satisfaction. He has been engaged in the piano business for many years, is a musician and understands the construction of the piano. We can recommend him with pleasure to anyone who require their piano tuned, feeling confident his work will give satisfaction.

Wormwith & Co.

The above are a few letters I have received from time to time, and as I find that certain persons have in the past gone about with tuning kit, representing themselves as competent, when they have no knowledge whatever of the business, (they are called tramp tuners) I trust my many customers will see to it that they know whom they employ and that strangers either in piano trade or as tuner have no undue recommendations.

10 W. A. ROCKWELL

True Goodness.

'Tis not the man who's truly good
Whose maxims loud and oft are heard,
But he who splits the furnace wood
And never says a hasty word

Cause and Effect.

"He merely looked at me with a vacant stare when we met."
"Yes; he has rooms to let in the upper story."

Thick and Thin.

"Miss Forkpack's portly. I would not be that,"
Said envious Gladys Van Pelt.
"But even her bank account's vulgarly fat,
While mine is too stylishly sveit."

Sciatica put him on Crutches—Jas. Smith, dairyman, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—34

The Whitewear Sale and Free Delineator.

As per announcement in this issue—our White Wear Sale starting Saturday will be another help to wise buyers, getting the Delineator free for one year. Read carefully our advertisement in this paper.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

CURLING.

Second Series

of inter-rink matches. Below are the results to date:—

Herrington, sk....11	Smith, sk.....20
Robinson, sk.... 8	Ham, sk..... 23
Herrington, sk.... 9	Bellhouse, sk.....19

STANDING

	Won.	Lost.
Ham.....	6	0
Robinson.....	4	2
Bellhouse.....	4	2
Smith.....	3	3
Boyes.....	1	3
Herrington.....	1	4
Alexander.....	0	5

Smith Medal Bonspiel.

Matches have been going on this week in the bonspiel for the medal donated by Mr. W. C. Smith. Mr. J. L. Boyes drew a bye on the start and did not have to play in the first set. The winners of last night's games play off to night for the championship. Following are the games played, the two best men being contestants for to night's games:—

Smith, sk....11	Herrington, sk....14
Bellhouse, sk....15	Alexander, sk....17
Robinson, sk.... 8	Ham, sk.....28
Herrington, sk....10	Ham, sk.....22
Boyes, sk.....10	Alexander, sk....20

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

Strict attention to every detail of the Drug business, low prices, and giving our people just the thing they ask for, have added to our reputation to make our establishment the popular drug store of the town. Physicians' prescriptions filled with accuracy and dispatch. We invite you to call and examine our large stock of Perfumes and our best preparations.

PAINE'S CEREAL COMPOUND

At this time when thousands are suffering from headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, impure blood, liver complaint and kidney troubles, we can strongly recommend Paine's Cerebral Compound. This wonderful medicine is the prescription of an eminent physician. Try one bottle; it will give you cheering results. Our stock of Paine's Cerebral Compound is always fresh.

DETLOF & WALLACE, Druggists
Napanee, Ont.



Which Style?

When you order a Coat from us it will be fashionable and well made. It will be along the line suggested by your ideas and will be correct in every respect. We are now offering special values in Winter Goods and you can get a first-class Winter Suit or Overcoat at a very low price. CALL AND SEE US.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA — Services for Sunday, Feb. 23: St. Alban's, Odessa, 10.30 a.m.; Hawley, 3 p.m.; St. John's, Bath, 7 p.m.

Quits.
Maud—Kitty, do you know what awful things people are saying about you?
Kitty—No, dear, and I suppose you do not know what terrible things people are saying about you.
Maud—Perhaps, on the whole, it is well that neither of us should be enlightened.

Strong words by a New York Specialist.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—35